

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For A U G U S T, 1764.

Soliloquy on the Death of a beloved Wife	387	Reason of the Clamour against the Scots	414
Imperial and succinct History of the Origin and Progress of the late War	389—390	Candid Vindication of that People	413
Uncommon Observations	391	The African Aloe described	416
Presentments from several Companies, to eminent persons	392	Account of an extraordinary Sleeper	417
Account of Sutherlandshire	392	Anecdotes of Sir William Gooche, &c.	ibid.
The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c. &c.	393—399	Description of an uncommon Spider	418
Remarks on Privilege of Peerage and Privilege of Parliament	393 & seq.	Reflections on the Condition of the common People, in Poland	ibid.—421
Of the Abuse of Criticism in Matters of Religion	399—403	POETICAL ESSAYS	421—424
Remarks on a young Preacher	403	Character of the last two Bishops of London	424
Cause and Cure of the Yellow Jaundice	405—408	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	425
Hardships of the inferior Clergy explained	409	Marriages and Births; Deaths	429
Account of the Going of Harrison's Longitude Time-keeper	410—412	Ecclesiastical Preferments	ibid.
Of draining Upland Grounds which abound with Springs	412	Promotions Civil and Military	ibid.
		Monthly Bills of Mortality	ibid.
		Bankrupts, Course of Exchange	ibid.
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	432
		Catalogue of Books	ibid.
		Stocks, Grain;	386
		Wind and Weather	ibid.

WITH

A beautiful and correct MAP of SUTHERLANDSHIRE, engraved by KITCHEN,
And a fine Representation of the AFRICAN ALOE, On Copper-Plates.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;
which may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in AUGUST, 1764.

D.	Bank	India	Sou. Sea	Old S. S.	News S.	3 per C.	3 p. C.	3 1/2 per C.	4 per C.	4 per C.	4 per C.	Exc. Bills	Long	Wind	Weather
28	Stock	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
29	Sunday	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
30	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
31	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
1	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
2	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
3	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
4	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
5	Sunday	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
6	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
7	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
8	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
9	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
10	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
11	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
12	Sunday	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
13	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
14	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
15	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
16	Sunday	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
17	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
18	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
19	Sunday	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
20	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
21	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
22	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
23	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
24	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
25	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
26	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
27	113	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1764.

AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

IN printing the following remarks in your Magazine, you will, I presume, gratify such of your readers, as have a due value for their mother tongue, as well as

Your humble servant,
I. LASKEY.

A modern English Grammar is a rule; the ablative, with it's participle, is often put absolutely; exemplified by the phrases; King George reigning: The King being crowned: In which, I apprehend, the learned author has given examples, which are not to his purpose, and laid down a wrong rule. English participles have no case at all. Our substantives indeed have a genitive case singular, different from the nominative; but they have properly no ablative; And if we give them an ablative case, it is, according to this author himself, continually distinguish'd by some such sign as, with, &c. which is never used in the absolute case in English. His examples therefore by no means prove the ablative, nor indeed any participle to be put absolutely. To distinguish what case is used thus, in our language, we must have recourse to pronouns; from which, if I mistake not, it appears, that the nominative case alone is used absolutely in English. Thus our translators make I being few in number, Gen. 10. 30. And in our liturgy we address ourselves to God in these words, being our ruler and guide. These instances shew the nominative to be used absolutely; which, as I have observed, is the only one used in this manner, in our language.

If any of your correspondents can produce, authentic examples of another case so used, I shall be obliged to him for communicating them.

Q U E R E, &c.

To the Memory of * * *, humbly inscribed to her Father * * *, Esq; of * * * in North America.

[Dura conclusion, che tutte attosca
Le dolcexze passate.]

[O per mai sempre misero Montano!
Qual animo fia'l tuo, quando edirai.
De l'unica tua Silvia il duro caso,
Padre vecchio, orbo Padre: abi,
non piu Padre.]

[La vergogna ritien debite amore;
Ma debet Irano e di potente amore]

T. TASSO.

Quæ pudeat dicere scribere jussit amor.

OVID.

PRUDENT is he who turns early his eyes to Heaven and surveys the transitory enjoyments, of this world, with a philosophic unconcern. The mind of that man is equal to adversity. He standeth on a rock: The tempest beateth it in vain; for it is immoveable.

Far otherwise is he, who, possessing his souls desire, glories in his joys, and thinks not of a reverse. His contentment is in the hands of fortune. A rotation of her wheel plungeth him in a moment, whence he was but slowly elevated.

Our most Solid satisfactions are like the solar rays, obscured by every cloud: as characters in the sand, which the succeeding flood obliterates: and our fairest prospects are as the shining Iris, whose tinges vanish with the dissipation of a vapor.

Life is frequently the bitterest of weeds: It is, at best, a flower, whose fragrant beauties excite our admiration.

C. C. C.

ration

ration for a season, fade, and are cast away.

I addressed, in the bloom of life, and became husband to, Lavinia. Her age was fifteen, her person graceful, her soul spotless as the new-fallen snow. A native candor and amiable simplicity dignified her action: Her black eyes (full of complacency) and benevolent countenance resembled those of the immortal gods, contemplating the sons of virtue. Her innocent heart was mine: And the humble fair one esteemed, even my love a compensation. Her excellent qualities rivetted her to my soul; and we were happy.

The rising sun, whose rays of gold and vermilion decorate the eve of morning, beheld our happiness: Its meridian beams beheld us happy: And when the starry-mantled night o'er-spread her sable canopy, the day was indeed obscured; but our felicity lost not of its brightness.

Could my crimes, ye celestial powers, deserve so cruel a revolution? The annual circle was yet unfinished (my bleeding heart, couldst thou see it and survive) when my Lavinia was no more!

O my beloved Angel, the Breath of thy life is flown: Thou art gone from me: I have now nothing.

Where'er I look, thou art pictured: Thou seemest every where, my Lavinia; and I find thee not.

At table thou art wanting: Our evening walk is discontinued: Our chamber (once my paradise) forlorn: and Morning solitary beyond human fortitude. The meridian succeeds again, and Evening succeeds dull! vacant! desolate!

How oft, with united hands, and hearts glowing with mutual fondness, did the closing day invite us to yonder rivulet?

The gentle ripple of the current: The little fishes gliding to the setting sun, like animated diamonds in liquid crystal: Its verdant Borders, enamelled with flowers: And the plaintive murmur of an adjoining wood, enlivened by the Melody of winged musicians innumerable, uniting a most entertaining variety. My lovely girl was pleased; and her pleasure was doubly mine.

But, alas! lofty groves, feathered warblers, limpid rivulets, their scalys

people and painted margins, delight not me. With my beloved departed are their charms: Her finger shewed not their beauties: Her lips of love move not in their praise!

Thou art departed, my beloved—departed to bliss eternal. The world was unworthy thine excellence: my self unworthy so sacred a deposit.

The victim of thy felicity receives the divine dispensations, with submission: He receives the rod, applauding the justice of the hand, which corrects him and rewards the He applauds—but feels it nevertheless: His soul is but one torture.

The object of his love, the cause and partner of his erst unequalled happiness, is torn from him—As a whirlwind teareth the boughs of a knotty oak, on the rugged Apalachian: behold—the trunk remaineth despoiled of his honours, disfigured, unadorned.

Thus spoiled, O Lavinia, is thine husband of his joys: Thus spoiled thine hapless father. His aged heart saw itself revive in thee: The tender recommendation of a much loved, a dying spouse (an evil under which thou wert his consolation) but, above all, the sweetness and innocence of thine own mind, wrapt thee up in his bosom; and, but by thy breath, he lived.

His baleful destiny reserved him the spectacle of thy decease; and who can express his affliction? His weeping eyes are as the dropping clouds, his swelling breast as the thunder storm clouds, which break not away: A tempest without knowledge of a calm.

What is left him of life, is not life; but a living death—cruel, lingering, insupportable.

O heaven! with what looks shall I behold thee, my father? glowing with health and beauty gavest thou me thy Lavinia. When I approach thee, and thine eyes demand—Where is my Lavinia? (O! most superlative misery) what can I shew thee, but sorrow greater than thy sorrow: A heart rent by that loss which oppresseth thine own, and a feeble infant which promises speedily to rejoin its Mother? Poor retaliation! Yet 'tis all—All I can give thee: God grant thee the comfort I cannot yield.

His mercy authorises us to presume,

1764
that, as her terrestrial part returneth
to its first elements; her æthereal
returns also to that heaven, whence
alone it could derive.

For her, (who hath no grief, but
for our afflictions) we cannot grieve.
Our grief is for ourselves; Sure never
grief was better founded!

O my father, my friend, my bene-
factor! May the almighty soften the
rigor of thy destiny! As for me,
wretchedness is my portion: Despair
my comfort. The ruler of all things
hath ordained it and it is well, I
implore his compassion from the depth
to which I am fallen; and when it
pleaseth him I shall be forever reunited
to my Lavinia,

O bella mia Lavinia, a te gli affetti

Tutti donai: per te li serbo: e quando

Termini il viver mio; saranno ancora

Al primo nodo avvinati.

Se ver ch'oltre la tomba amin gli estinti.

May 2. 1764.

Of Universal Toleration, from Voltaire.

IT does not require any great art
or powers of argument to prove
that christians ought to tolerate
each other. I will go farther; I
will venture to say we ought to love all
mankind as our brethren. What!
you will say, a Turk my brother? A
Chinese my brother! A Jew, a Sia-
mese, my brethren! Even so. Are
we not all children of the same father,
formed by the hand of the same God?
yes; but these people despise us, they
treat us as idolaters!—Indeed! then
I would tell them they are greatly to
blame. I imagine I should astonish-
ingly mortify the pride of an Iman or
a Talapoin, if I should accost him in
the following terms: “This little
globe, which is but a point, rolls
about in its orbit with many other
globes, while we are lost as it were in
the immensity of space. Man, a crea-
ture about five foot high, is a mighty
insignificant being in such an universe.
One of these little mortals says to his
neighbours in Arabia or Casraria,
listen to me, for the God of all worlds
have enlightened me: There are about
nine hundred millions of such emmets
scattered upon the earth, but it is only
ours that is cherished by the
deity: He hath hated the rest from all
eternity; ours alone will be happy,

while the others are for ever misera-
ble.” They will stop me, doubt-
less, and ask what blockheads ever
talked so absurdly? When I should
be obliged to reply, It is yourselves.
I might afterwards try to appease them,
but should certainly find it a difficult
matter.

I shall now speak to the christians,
and will venture to say, for instance, to
a Dominical Inquisitor: “You know,
brother, that every province in Italy
hath its peculiar dialect, and that they
do not speak such Italian at Venice
and Bergamo as at Florence. The
academy at Crusca hath established our
language, its dictionary being the stan-
dard from which no one should deviate;
while the grammar of Buon Matei is
also an infallible guide. But do you
think that the Consul of the academy,
or in his absence Buon Matei, could,
with a good conscience, cut out the
tongues of all the Venetians and Berga-
mese that should persist in the use of
their own dialect?”

The Inquisitor might answer:
“There is a great deal of difference
in the case: The present concerns the
salvation of your soul. It is there-
fore for your good that the Inquisition
orders you to be apprehended, on the
deposition of a single informer, how-
ever wicked or infamous his character.
It is for your soul's good that you are
not allowed an advocate to plead in
your defence; that you should not
know even the name of your accuser;
that the Inquisitor should promise
mercy, and afterwards condemn you;
that you then suffer five different tor-
tures, and afterwards be either whipt,
sent to the galleys, or publicly burnt
at the stake”. Father Ivenets, Doctor
Chucalon, Zanchinus, Campegius,
Royas, Felinus, Gomar, Diabarus,
and Gameline, are explicit on this
head: nor can so pious a practice
admit of any contradiction. I should
then take the liberty to answer him:
“Perhaps, brother, you are in the
right; I am well persuaded of all the
good you intend me; but, pray, can-
not I be saved, without giving you all
this trouble?”

It is true that these horrid absur-
dities are not practised every day; but
they have been so frequent, that we
might easily find authenticated accounts
to fill a volume much larger than the
gospel

† See an excellent book, intituled “Le Manuel de l'Inquisition.”

gospel which condemns them. It is not only very cruel to persecute those who think differently from us, but I know not if it be not rash to pronounce them eternally damned. It appears to me very unbecoming in us, the mere atoms of a moment, thus to anticipate the decrees of the Almighty. I am far from controverting the doctrine which teaches that there is no salvation out of the Church. I revere the church, and all it teaches us; but do we in reality know all the secret ways of God, and the extent of his mercy? Is it not permitted to hope in him, as well as to fear him? Is it not enough for us to be faithful members of the church, without taking upon us to usurp the prerogative of the deity, and determine before him the lot of others to all eternity?

In wearing mourning for the kings of Sweden, Denmark, England or Prussia, do we say we are mourning for a reprobate, who is to broil eternally in hell? There are about forty millions of Protestants in Europe; shall we say to every one of them, "Sir, you will be infallibly damned in the other world; therefore I will neither eat, drink, nor converse with you in this."

Where is the ambassador of France, who being presented to an audience of the Grand Seigneur, could sincerely say to himself, "His highness will infallibly burn to all eternity, because he hath been circumcised." If he actually believed that the Grand Seigneur was an inveterate enemy to God, and the object of his vengeance, could he speak to him, or ought he to have been sent to him? With whom could we have any business or connection, what duty in civil life could possibly be discharged,

if, in fact, men firmly believed they were conversing with reprobates?

Ye followers of a merciful God! if your hearts had ever been cruel, in adoring him whose law consists in this simple injunction, *Love God and your neighbour*, ye had sullied this pure and sacred law with sophistry and incomprehensible disputes; if ye had ever lighted up the flame of discord, at one time for the sake of a word, and at another for a letter; if ye had ever affixed eternal pains to the omission of particular words or ceremonies, which others might not be informed of; I should say to you with tears in my eyes, shed for the whole race of mankind, "Transport yourselves, in imagination, with me, to the great day of account, when all men shall be judged, and God will render to every man according to his deeds."

Behold the dead of the past and present ages appear before him. Are you very certain that our Father and Creator will say to the wise and virtuous Confucius, to Solon the legislator, to Pythagoras, Zaleucus, Socrates, Plato, to the divine Antoninus, and to Trajan, to Titus the delight of mankind, to Epictetus, and to many others who were patterns of humanity, Go monsters hence to your punishments infinite and intense as they are durable. And you, my dearly-beloved Jean Chatel, Ravillac, Damiens, Cartonche &c. who died after the prescribed forms, partake with me my kingdom and felicity for ever.

You shudder with horror at these words; and after they have escaped your pen, I have indeed nothing further to add.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the late War
continued from p. 355.

THESE were the last operations of any consequence during this campaign, on the west side of Germany, for soon after the beginning of December, both the French and allied armies retired into their respective winter quarters, of which the reader may see an account in ditto Mag. p. 875. And now I shall proceed to give an account of the war, during this year, on the east and north sides of Germany, where soon after the end

of it a remarkable change happened in our favour.

As the king of Prussia had ended the preceding campaign with the glorious but bloody victory at Torun in which he certainly lost a great number of brave veterans, it required to have his new recruits fully disciplined, therefore he did not draw his grand army this year so early usual; but beside the body of his that had joined the allies under

ril Sporken, as before mentioned, another body of them, quartered likewise on the western frontier of Saxony, under General Schenckendorff, gained a considerable advantage early in the month of April, of which the reader may see an account in ditto Mag. p. 222. and on the 6th of the same month, the same general attacked a body of the enemy under General Guasco near Plawen in the Voigtland, and took one colonel eight other officers, about one hundred and fifty men, four pieces of cannon, and all their baggage, with the loss of only two officers, and 30 men of his own people.

At last in the beginning of May his Prussian majesty assembled two great armies, one under his own command in Silesia, and another under that of his brother Prince Henry in Saxony: About the same time the Austrians assembled likewise two great armies, one under General Laudohn in their part of Silesia, and the other under the Marshal Count Daun at Dresden, from whence he sent to desire the imperial army to assemble and to join him as soon as possible; and what was extraordinary, even the Russian grand army began by this time to assemble at Bowna in Poland. From hence a bloody campaign might have been expected; but though the King of Prussia had a vast army on foot, yet he was so far out numbered by his enemies that he was obliged to keep every where upon the defensive, for which purpose both he and his brother chose strong camps, that their enemies could neither attack them in their front, nor by any means cut off their communications, or attack the Prussian territories without exposing their own. This made the whole campaign pass without any battle; and even the skirmishes were so inconsiderable that very few of them deserve being mentioned. Though the grand Russian army had been assembled, so early, and began to advance towards Silesia, yet their advance was so slow that they did not approach Breslaw till about the middle of August, when a detachment from their army at Wolaw advanced before, and began to bombard the city, but Lieutenant General Tauentzien, the commandant, being joined by a body of troops under Major General Platen from the king of Prussia's

army then incamped at Strehlen they made a sortie upon the Russians, and made them retreat with precipitation. Soon after this the grand Russian army passed the Oder, and on the 25th joined the Austrian army under General Laudohn, when it was resolved to attack the king in his camp between Schweidnitz and Zobtenberg, so strong by nature, and so fortified by art, that he could not be attacked with any view of success: nay he trusted so much to his position, that he sent a detachment under General Platen into Poland, and this body of troops marched with such secrecy, that they had burnt three of the Russian magazines in that country, before either Russians or Austrians had heard of their march.

This alarmed the Russians, as their chief magazine at Posen might have been brought into danger, and as they found they could not prevent it but by an immediate attack upon the king of Prussia, they resolved to march back into Poland. Accordingly, on the 9th of September Marshal Butterlin, their general in chief, with the greatest part of their army, separated from the Austrians, soon after passed the Oder, and marched back into Poland; but left a choice body of their troops under General Czernicheff to remain united with the Austrians. And the king of Prussia having removed from his strong camp near Schweidnitz, before the end of September, and having left but a small Garrison in it, General Laudohn took that opportunity to form a scheme for making himself master of that fortress by a *Coup de main*, which he carried into execution the 1st of October, as the reader may see in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 563.

This, I may say, put an end to the campaign on this side, for nothing of any great importance afterwards happened in or upon the frontiers of Silesia; but I must now observe, that when the grand army of Russians began to march towards Silesia, a considerable body of Russian regular troops under General Romanzoff, commander in chief, attended by a large body of their irregulars then under General Tottleben, began to march towards Pomerania, with a design, if possible, to make themselves masters of the important city of Colberg; and General Platen, after destroying the Russian Magazines in Poland, having marched from

from thence into Pomerania, he was followed by Marshal Butterlin with the greatest part of the grand Russian army, in order to support General Romanzoff. This made it impossible for General Platen to raise the Siege of that fortress, so that the Russians at last succeeded in their design, of which the reader may see an account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 54.

I have before taken notice, that beside the grand army which the king of Prussia assembled under his own command in Silesia, he had ordered another to assemble in Saxony under the command of his own brother Prince Henry, with orders as afterwards appeared, to act only upon the defensive, he should find an opportunity to attack with evident advantage, accordingly the prince possessed himself of such a strong camp that the cautious Marshal Daun could never think of attacking him, till he should be joined by the army of the empire, and this Prince Henry, made it his business to prevent; for a part of that part of that army having approached near to Leipzick, the Prince, on the 2d of September, detached General Seydlitz with 6 or 7000 men, who next day came up with that part of the imperial army, attacked and entirely defeated them, whereupon the whole thought proper to retreat, and to continue afterwards at a convenient distance from danger.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

I AM informed (but will not venture to affirm how true) that the several companies of this metropolis have unanimously agreed to send presents according to their several professions, to the many Noble and Ignoble personages, who have hitherto made themselves conspicuous during the Scottish a——n, in the following manner, viz.

Grocers, A fig for—the Scotch.

Jewellers, A George—the King.

Ironmongers, An axe—Lord B.

Shoemakers, A boot—P——D——.

Cutlers, A sword—D. of Cumberland.

Fishmongers, A place—Duke of Newcastle.

Physicians, Advice—Duke of Devonshire.

Cooks, Peace-soup—Duke of Bedford.

Builders, A plan for the temple of virtue—Lord Temple.

Tinmen, A save-all—Lord Talbot.
Dyers, Logwood—Ld. Sandwich, Ld.
Hahfax.

Goldsmiths, A box—Mr. Pitt.

Cap-makers, A cap of liberty—Mr. Wilkes.

Mathematical instrument makers, a weather-glass—C—T—d, Esq.

Distillers, a puncheon of rum—Wm. Beckford, Esq.

Cyder-makers, A bushel of apples—George Grenville, Esq.

Brewers A hoghead of porter—Marquis of Granby.

Booksellers, Life of Judge Jefferies—M—.

Statuaries, Himself in gold—Ld. chief Justice Pratt.

Locksmith, A Key—P. C. W. Esq.

Ropemakers, A halter—Curry.

Fortune-tellers, Good-luck—Club at Wildman's.

Butcher, A calf's head—ditto at the Cocoa Tree.

Schoolmasters, a rod—Master Elliot.

Armourers, A target—Mr. Martin.

Huntsmen, A pair of horns—B. of—.

Stationers, A ream of gilt paper—Mr. C. Churchill.

House painters, A brush—Mr. Hogarth.

Barber surgeons, Shaving and bleeding—Mr. Dun.

Fruiterers, An open a-se—Rev. Mr. Kidgell.

Apothecaries, A clyster—Mr. B. Allen.
Your's, &c. F.

Description of SUTHERLANDSHIRE,
with a correct MAP thereof.

THIS is one of the most northerly shires of Scotland, and includes Strathnavern and Islynt, and affords much more pasture than corn. It abounds in hills of white marble; The black cattle of this shire are famous, though small, for making the finest beef in Scotland; a Sutherland cow's flesh being greatly esteemed both there and in the north of England, for its delicacy and flavour, several thousands of them being driven into those parts yearly. Most of the heritors of this shire, hold of the earls, who have, for sometime assumed their ancient name of Sutherland. The shire is fifty five miles in length, from east to west, and twenty-two miles broad, from north to south. Dornoch is the principal town of the county and a royal burgh. There are many pretty seats in this shire.

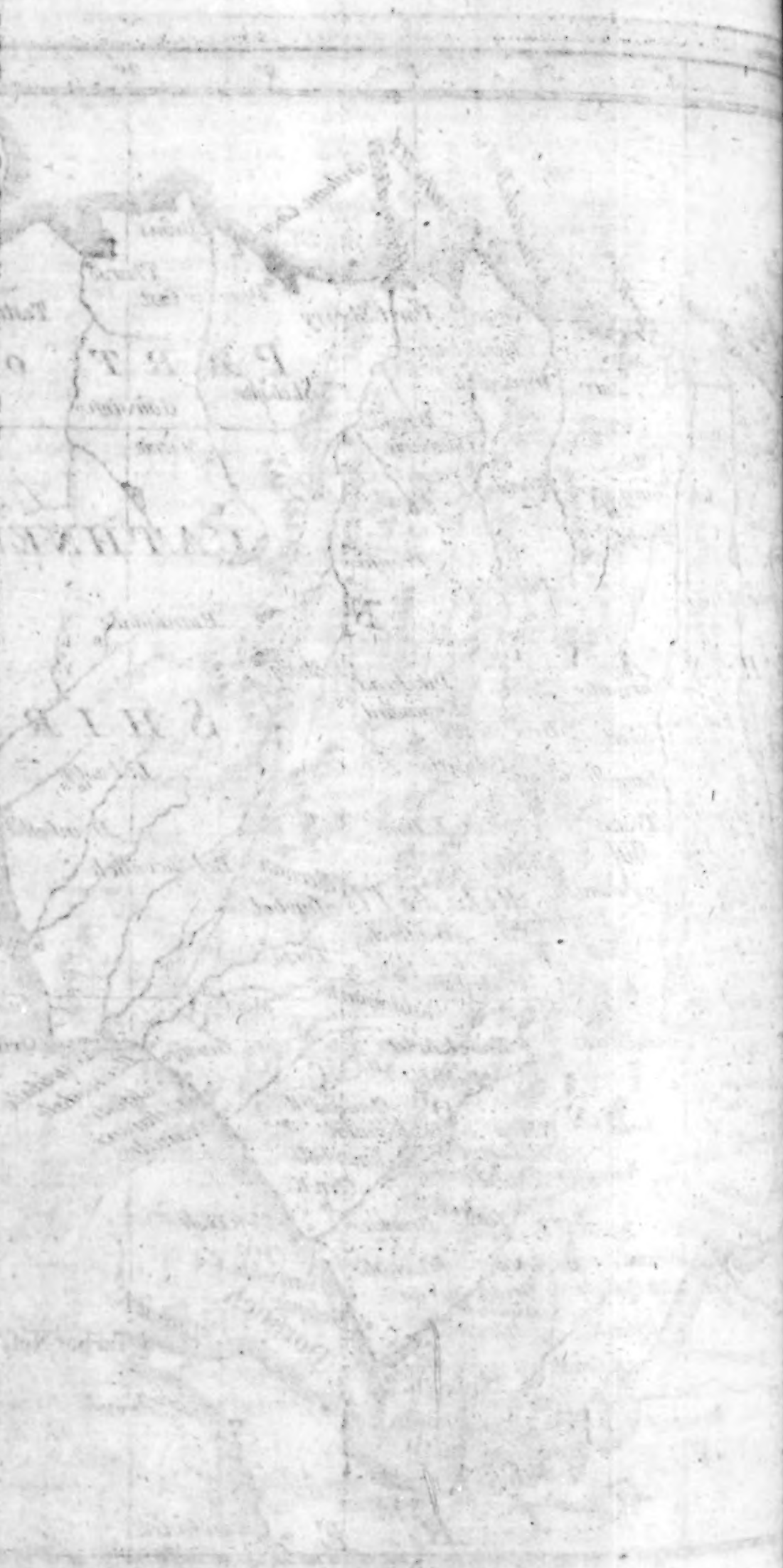
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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, being the third of the twelfth Parliament of Great Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 342.

THUS ended the consideration of his majesty's message delivered to the house, as I have before mentioned, the first day of the session; and now I shall observe, that the final issue of this affair was greatly facilitated by Mr. Wilkes's own conduct; for after he had set up the trade of being an antiministerial writer or author: I call it a trade, because it may properly be called so, when it proceeds either from avarice or ambition, and not from principle: Which of these three were his motive, or whether it proceeded merely from resentment and revenge, which is the worst of all motives, though generally the most violent, I shall not pretend to determine; but whatever was his motive, in order to carry on his business with the greater ease, he had set up a printing press at his own house in Great George street, Westminster, where, among other things, he was accused of causing to be printed an obscene and blasphemous piece, intitled, *An Essay on Women, with Notes or Remarks*, some of which were therein said to be by a reverend and learned prelate of our church. This piece was not, it seems, published for sale, but several copies of it were given about among Mr. Wilkes's friends, which, in the eye of the law, was an actual publication, and one copy, some way or other, fell into the hands of our ministers, who, as in duty bound, thought themselves obliged to take notice of it; therefore, on the 19th of January, the earl of Sandwich carried it to the house of lords, and after having, as far as decency would permit, opened the contents of it to that house, his lordship, in a most pathetic speech, represented the high insult thereby put upon the Christian religion in general, to the disgrace of the whole nation, and upon one of the reverend and learned bench, in breach of the privileges of that house; whereupon Mr. Kidgel, a clergyman, was

ordered to be summoned to attend that house on the 24th, in order to prove its having been printed at Mr. Wilkes's house. An account of this new charge was presently carried to the house of commons, and long before night flew over the whole of the cities of London and Westminster, which gave new vigour to those who were enemies to his person, as well as his cause, and made many of those who were friends to his cause, throw up all regard for his person.

As this affair occasioned several long debates within doors, so it occasioned a multitude of disputes without doors; but I shall take notice of none of them, save that relating to privilege, which I shall give some account of, because I found that the matter of privilege was very little understood by some of those who talked upon the subject. In all questions upon this subject we ought to distinguish carefully between the privilege of peerage and the privilege of parliament, because the former never ceases, whereas the latter ceases as soon as the parliament is dissolved, or is prorogued for above fourscore days, as is commonly supposed, and yet the latter, while it does continue, is every way more extensive than the former. Though there were no parliament in being, yet every lord of parliament, together with his servants, is by the privilege of peerage so far protected, that neither he nor they can be taken into custody or imprisoned, unless they be legally accused, or justly suspected, of treason or felony, or, in general, unless the case be such as requires the immediate interposition of the magistrate, for preventing, or putting a stop to, some signal mischief, for example, that of preventing the escape of a traitor or felon, that of obliging a peer, when necessary, to give security for the peace, that of paying obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*, &c.

When there is no privilege of parliament

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liament in being, you may, indeed, bring an action at law, or a bill in equity, against any peer of the realm, and if he appears, you may proceed through all the mazes of the law to the obtaining a judgment or decree; but then you cannot compel him to appear, by taking him into custody upon any mean process, as you may a commoner, not intitled to privilege of parliament, nor can you oblige him to satisfy the judgment or decree by any such method. For either of those purposes you can proceed no way but by attachment, distress, or sequestration, against his estate or effects, and if he has no visible or discoverable estate or effects, which may be the case even of a noble lord, where are you, after all your trouble and expence? You may even get a bill of indictment found by a grand jury of freeholders against a peer of the realm; but if for a less criminal matter than treason or felony, you cannot have him taken into custody for obliging him to appear, and if he does appear, and is convicted, he may be fined, but cannot I believe be imprisoned. And the reason for this privilege seems to be, because the peers of the realm are the hereditary counsellors of our sovereign, and originally were with him the supreme court of judicature in this nation, even in the first instance, with regard to all causes that could not be heard and determined in the inferior courts, and in all appeals from the judgment or decree of any inferior court, then subsisting; for which purpose the king held three sessions every year, at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, which were called the king's courts *de more*, that is to say, according to custom, and were of a different nature from our parliaments, as they had no legislative, but only a jurisdictional power; tho' their resolutions, or decrees, were always of great weight in every future case of a like nature.

Whilst these courts *de more* subsisted, it is probable that no action or prosecution could be brought against a peer of the realm in any other court; but when the holding of those courts run into disuse, and the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, were established, then for the ease and relief of the subject it was

allowed, that peers might be sued in those courts, or in the court of chancery, yet still with the reservation of those privileges I have already mentioned, which are now called the privilege of peerage, as our peers are still the hereditary counsellors of our sovereign, and consequently obliged to attend him as often as he thinks it necessary to ask their advice in parliament, or upon any particular occasion; and when they are summoned to attend him in parliament, then the privilege of parliament begins to take place, which makes some addition to the privilege of peerage; for during the continuance of that privilege no action or suit can be commenced, nor can any one that has been commenced be proceeded in, nor can the judgment or decree of any court be carried into execution against a peer, without the consent of the house of peers. In short, his person, his possessions, and his character, are sacred: An attack, either legal or illegal, upon any of them, without the leave of the house, may be complained of in, and will be punished by, the house, as a breach of privilege, except always, as I have said before, in cases where the immediate interposition of the magistrate is necessary, for preventing or putting a stop to some signal mischief. This I take to be the principle upon which the order of the house of lords in 1757, relating to that of paying obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* was founded; for that order did not make a new law, it only declared what was law before, and was made to prevent any magistrates being intimidated from doing his duty, by supposing that privilege took place in a case where it never did.

In all other cases the person, the possessions, and the character of a peer, are, by the privilege of parliament, protected even against the law itself: You cannot, whilst that privilege subsists, commence a legal attack upon any of these, or proceed in any such attack before commenced, without the leave of the house, and if any violent or illegal attack be made upon any one of these, whilst this privilege subsists, a complaint may be made of it to the house, as soon as it meets, and the house may declare it a breach of privilege, and may inflict what punishment

ment they please, not extending to life or limb, upon the aggressor. Nay, in such a case I do not know whether an eye would be reckoned a limb; as I am not so much master of the journals as to determine, whether the house might not make the loss of eyes a part of the punishment. Thus the privilege of parliament extends much further than the privilege of peerage; for by the latter neither his possession nor his character is protected against a legal attack, and if either, or even his person, should be violently and illegally attacked, when there is no privilege of parliament subsisting, he must seek redress by due course of law. He could not, I believe, obtain redress by a complaint for a breach of privilege; because, if he could, there would never have been any occasion for introducing that old writ called *habeas magnum*.

This privilege of parliament as well as the privilege of peerage were introduced long before we had a separate and distinct house of commons; and the chief reason for introducing it was, because, by our old law, neither plaintiff nor defendant could appear in court by attorney without the leave of the court, and this leave was never granted without showing a just cause, or an express order from the king, and as the parliament was often held in one place, and the court wherein the suit or action was brought sat in another place, at a great distance, so that it was impossible for a man to attend both, therefore the introducing this privilege became necessary; at last a law was made for allowing suitors to appear by attorneys, but as every man who has a suit depending would chuse to be in or near the place where it is carrying on, in order to see that his attorney does him justice, and as the parliament was often held at a place far distant, therefore this privilege was continued, and is to this day continued, though with respect to law suits it is not now so necessary as it was formerly, because all law suits of any consequence are now carried on to a final conclusion, or at least till issue joined, here in Westminster, where our parliaments have for many years been always held, and will probably be always held in time to come; and because the

personal freedom of a peer is secured by his privilege of peerage; but with respect to the house of commons the continuance of this privilege is a little more necessary, which leads me to consider the privilege of parliament, with respect to the members of that house. As the house of commons is now come to be of so much weight in the scale of government, the freedom and independency of its members ought to be as carefully guarded as that of the members of the other house. The preservation of our constitution depends upon it, and accordingly, whilst the privilege of parliament continues, they now claim, and are justly allowed to enjoy, all the privileges which the members of the other house are intitled to by virtue of what is properly called the privilege of parliament. Consequently in all cases where the immediate interposition of the magistrate is not absolutely necessary, for preventing or putting a stop to some signal mischief, the person, the possessions, and the character of every member of that house, are by this privilege, whilst it continues, protected against any attack, either by law or by violence. But with respect to them, this privilege was originally far from being so extensive. On the contrary, it seems that for ages they owed their privileges to the royal grace and favour; for it is probable, that their speaker, as soon as chosen and approved by the sovereign, made the same requests or something like the same requests, which were made to Queen Elizabeth by the speaker of her parliament in the 35th of her reign, which were, 1st, That the liberty of speech and the ancient custom of parliament be granted to your majesty's subjects. 2^{dly}, That we may have access to your royal person. 3^{dly}, That your majesty will give us your royal assent to the things that are agreed upon.

And to these requests the Queen's answer is so remarkable that I shall give it at full length, as follows: "To this speech, says the same historian, the lord keeper, having received new instructions from the queen, replied by her majesty's order.

First he commended the speaker for his speech, then added some examples out of history for the king's supremacy.

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in the time of Henry ad, and the kings before the conquest.

As to the praise given to her majesty for delivering the nation from the attempts of enemies, she would have the praise attributed to God; and as to her wife and just administration, she said, they might have a wiser prince, but never should they have one that more affectionately regarded them, or would carry a more even hand without distinction of persons, and such a prince she wished they might always have.

To your three demands the queen answereth, That liberty of speech is granted you; but how far? This is to be thought on: There be two things of most necessity, and these two do most harm, which are wit and speech, the one exercised in invention, the other in uttering things invented: Privilege of speech is granted, but you must know what privilege you have, not to speak every one what he listeth, or what comes into his brain, to utter that; but your privilege is for such speech as shall be used with judgment and sobriety. Wherefore, Mr. Speaker, her majesty's pleasure is, that if you perceive any idle heads, which will not stick to hazard their own estates, which will meddle with reforming the church, and transforming the commonwealth, and exhibit any bills to such purpose, that you receive them not, till they be shewed and considered by those, whom it is fitter should consider of such things, and can better judge of them.

To your persons all privileges are granted, with this caveat, that under colour of this privilege, no man's ill-doings, or not performing of duties, be covered and protected.

To the last, free access to her majesty a person is granted, so that it be upon urgent and weighty causes, and at times convenient, and when her majesty may be at leisure from other important causes of the realm.

Thus we see her majesty made no answer to the third request, and, indeed, it ought not to have been asked, nor could it be answered, till after her majesty had known and considered the things they had agreed upon. And I must observe, that one of the branches of the ancient customs of parliament now asked in general terms, was a freedom from arrests, which had usually

in most former reigns been particularly and expressly asked and granted. This freedom from arrests in all cases of a civil nature has always been allowed to be a privilege of parliament, and ever since the reign of Henry the 3d. it has been allowed, that no action or suit can be begun, or proceeded in, against a member of the house of commons, during the continuance of that privilege, unless, with the leave of the house, he waives his privilege; but this last branch of privilege is not of such an old standing, for, before that reign, the judges had several times given it as their opinion, that a member, or his servant, though exempted from arrests, might nevertheless be impleaded, sued, and attached, by lands and goods, even during the continuance of privilege.

But in cases of a criminal nature, even though not so heinous as treason or felony, it has been doubted whether a member may not be prosecuted, notwithstanding his privilege, because the public interest requires, that even petty crimes should be punished as soon as possible, and if a member be suspected, the only way by which he can vindicate his character is by submitting to a fair trial. Therefore it has been said, that tho' a member of the house of commons be, by his privilege, whilst it continues, exempted from any civil action or suit; yet if he has been guilty of any petty crime, or ill-doing, as Queen Elizabeth calls it, he may be indicted; and, if he does not appear and take his trial, he may be attached by his lands and goods; which seems to be confirmed by this answer of Queen Elizabeth to the speaker: Nay, from thence it may even be supposed, that if he does not give bail for his appearance, he may be imprisoned and compelled to plead. But if he be ready to give bail for his appearance, he can neither be imprisoned, nor can any attachment be issued against his lands and goods; for by the privileges of the great charter of our liberties, no British subject can legally be imprisoned, who is ready to give unexceptionable bail for his appearance, unless he be charged, or justly suspected of a crime which in its nature is capital, or such a one as has been made unbailable by statute. He may, upon a just suspicion be taken into custody, and

and detained for a day or two; (I wish the time were peremptorily determin'd by law) until an inquiry be made, whether the offence be charged with to be punishable or no, but he cannot legally be longer detained, if he be ready to give bail for his appearance in the proper court.

Having now shewn the difference between the privilege of peerage and the privilege of parliament; and having, from the best authorities I could come at, explained the nature and the effect of each, I shall inquire into the continuance of that which is called the privilege of parliament, for as to the privilege of peerage it always subsists, and belongs to every peer and peeress of Great Britain; but as to the privilege of parliament it entirely ceases at the end of forty days after the dissolution of parliament, and never re-issues until the writs be issued for calling a new parliament. From the date of these writs the privilege of parliament commences as to all the peers, and as to the clerks and servants of both houses; but as to the members of the house of commons, the privilege commences only with the return of each respective member, that is to say, from the day he is elected and returned by the returning officer, and continues till the end of forty days after the dissolution, or prorogation of that parliament. If that parliament be after one session dissolved, the privilege, after it ceases, does not re-issue, as I have said, until writs be issued for calling a new parliament, which writs always bear date, and be issued, at least forty days, before the time appointed for the parliament's meeting at the place therein likewise appointed; but if the parliament be only prorogued the privilege never ceases, unless the prorogation be at least above eighty days; for as the privilege continues for forty days after prorogation, that the members have time to return to their respective houses, and commence forty days before the time appointed for the next meeting of parliament, that the members may have time to return and be sworn, these two times run so into one, that they prevent the privilege never ceasing, as I have said.

parliament be at least above eighty days; and as this never was the case for several years after the resolution, there was a total success of justice, at least in all causes of a civil nature, against any member of either house, or any of their servants, or any clerk or servant of either house of parliament.

This included such a number of persons, against whom no action or suit could be commenced or carried on without their own consent, that it soon came to be generally felt, and was at last complained of as an insufferable grievance, therefore in the 13th year of the reign of King William, there was an act passed, intitled, *An act for preventing any inconveniences that may happen by privilege of parliament*, by which the time of the continuance of this privilege is very much curtailed. I should think, as to all the effects it formerly had, except that of freedom from arrests; for by that act the effect of this privilege, except as to freedom from arrests, is to cease, immediately after dissolution or prorogation, until a new parliament, or the same is re-assembled, and immediately after adjournment of both houses for above fourteen days, until re-assumed. That that this is the case as to all causes of a civil nature is evident from the words of the act, and if it is not the case as to every other effect, the act does not, I am sure, deserve the title it bears; therefore I must suppose, that by the general word, *actions*, the parliament then meant to include indictments and informations, as well as suits, or that it was then thought, that privilege of parliament did not protect a member from being indicted, tried, and punished for any crime, or ill-doing, he might be guilty of: While the house is sitting, decency, and a respect to the house, might require an application to the house for their leave to proceed; but if a crime should be committed by a member or his servant, presently after the recess, must the prosecution be delayed till the house meets again to give their leave to prosecute? This would be giving to each house, and to every particular member with regard to his servants, a power which the crown itself is by our great charter deprived of.

for it is there said, *nullo negabimus, aut differemus justitiam*. If the servant of a member should, presently after the recess, assault a young woman with intent to ravish her, and should for that purpose use her very ill: If he should succeed, I know it would be felony: He would be not only indicted but hanged without a necessity of having leave from his master; as it was never pretended, I think, that treason, or felony could be a moment protected by any privilege. But if he did not succeed, he could be indicted for nothing but an assault; and must he be left at liberty for six months to make an assault of the same kind upon every young woman he found alone in a by-place? Yet this would be the case if his master should resolve to protect him, and the house did not meet till six months after the crime committed. Such a number of bad consequences would follow from allowing privilege of parliament, as it now stands, to be a protection against prosecutions for petty crimes, that I am persuaded the thing was never allowed, or was intended to be remedied by the law I have mentioned. But,

Supposing it granted, that no such thing was ever allowed, or ever ought to be allowed, the liberty of no member of either house could be thereby endangered; for even upon an indictment for a petty crime, the person indicted is not arrested, or taken into custody, if he has any estate or effects that may be distrained; and if a man is not to be taken into custody after the indictment, surely there can be no good reason for holding him in custody, or obliging him to give bail, before the bill of indictment is found. But supposing the crime to be of such a nature as makes it necessary for the magistrate to require bail for appearance, or to commit to prison, can we suppose any member of the house of commons so mean in his circumstances as not to be able to find bail for his appearance? Especially, as we know that every member of that house must be in possession of at least 300*l.* a year above all reprises; and as to the members of the other house, no magistrate, or court, can commit to prison any one of them for any such crime, should he refuse either to give bail or appear. In order to compel him to ap-

pear the proceedings must be against his estate not against his person; but this freedom as to his person he owes not to the privilege of parliament but to the privilege of peerage, as the peers have a right to this freedom even when there is no parliament sitting.

[To be continued in our next.]

The Abuse of Criticism in Religion. Continued from p. 279.

XII. *continued.* **W**HILE any one says, the idea of God exists in infants, without being developed? But what are ideas which the soul possesses without knowing them, or the things which it knows without thought, and yet is obliged to learn afterwards, as much as if it had never known them? A spiritual being, some may say, must necessarily have ideas from the moment it exists. It is easy to answer, that the being, in the first moments of its existence, may be confined to sensation: that a capacity of thinking is sufficient to constitute it immaterial, since the power, by the confession of all divines belongs only to a spiritual substance. But further, to decide in what spirituality consists, and whether it be the nature of a spiritual being to think, even to perceive always, what distinct idea have we of the nature of the soul? Let us ask Malebranche, who will not be suspected of confounding mind with matter. In fine, it is by our sense that we have the knowledge of corporeal substance: It is therefore through their means, that we have been taught to regard it as incapable of will, sensation, and consequently of thought. From thence result two consequences: the first, that we owe to our sensations and reflections the knowledge we have of the immateriality of the soul; in the second place, that the idea we have of spirituality is negative, which teaches what a spiritual being is without informing us what it is: it would be presumption to think otherwise, and weakness to believe we think otherwise to be orthodox.

The soul is neither matter nor extension, and yet it is something; this gross prejudice, fortified by habit, leads us to judge, that what is not matter is nothing. See where philosophy conducts us, and where it leaves

XIII. That strange madness

nothing to convert into doctrines the most groundless opinions concerning the soul, is not peculiar to our age. We will relate only a single example. Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, who got Gothescale so well scourged at the council of Quercy, while it was proving that Gothescale was blameable, procured the condemnation of one John Scot Erigones, who, among many real errors, maintained that the soul was not in the body. It is difficult to conceive in what this pretended heresy could consist; for it is the property of the body only to be in one place rather than in another; and, if they had been as vigilant against materialism in the 9th century as at present, John Scot would have had a good chance for accusing his adversary. The soul is united to the body in a manner altogether unknown to us; and explicable by all the dark metaphysics of the schools; but in the time of Hincmar, they were too ignorant to know how to doubt.

XIV. If the philosopher, always obliged to express himself clearly, ought not to allow himself any improper expressions on so delicate a subject, he ought not to condemn too hastily, and without explication, equivocal expressions on a subject which is so obscure, and which gives so little hold to reasoning and to language. For example, an author, who should say now-a-days, that the soul is essentially the substantial form of the human body, would at least be suspected of materialism. Nevertheless, he should advance such a proposition, would only repeat the first canon of the general council of Vienna. The word *form* is a vague term, to which the fathers of the council undoubtedly applied a catholic sense, and consequently, we may be permitted to use it, if we fix the same sense to it.

In a modern work this canon is mentioned and explained, to prevent the materialists of our days from making of it. This apologist repeats him of his zeal, if a good man should be repented of; for, notwithstanding the serious and simple nature of his defence, he has been foolishly accused of an intention to turn ridicule the doctrine of the council.

XV. This is not the only example of equivocal expressions used differently in the schools, or even adopted now-a-days by whole sects of philosophers. Malebranche, and his disciples, called God, the Universal Being. The Spinozists would not express themselves otherwise. The Scotists allow God to be extended, eternal, immense, immovable, indivisible; and it is only by involving themselves in an obscure jargon, that they defend their making him corporeal, or at least extended. Nevertheless, it would be unjust to accuse Malebranche of Spinozism, or the Scotists of confounding God with space. Why should not the same indulgence be shewn to men as little inclined to deceive as they? And it is the more equitable, as there is no subject where an intention to injure finds more plausible pretences of exerting itself, than religion. Expressions that are innocent in themselves, or in the sense affixed to them by their author, are often made susceptible of an erroneous or dangerous sense, especially when separated from that which goes before, and that which follows. To convince us of this, it is sufficient to cast our eyes upon the innumerable abuses, which error has made of scripture expressions.

XVI. The metaphysical opinions of the philosophers have not been the object of a thousand declamations only, their systems too, concerning the formation and arrangement of the universe, have met with the same fate. Matter is not eternal; it must have begun therefore to exist; here is a point where we may differ. Has God ranged in order the different particles of matter from the time that he created them, or was it a greater or lesser time that chaos continued, before the separation of the particles? here philosophers may be divided. Indeed, if there be nothing in body but figure and motion, as sound philosophy intimates, what difficulty is there in supposing, that the Supreme Being, after creating matter, and forming it instantly into a single, homogeneous mass, apparently shapeless, should impress upon its different particles that movement, which is necessary to separate, or bring them to one another, and produce by this means different bodies; and that light, stars, animals, and

and plants, spring from this great operation, the work of the eternal Geometrician, in that succession and time the creator prescribed! This grand and noble idea, so far from being a contradiction to divine power and goodness, serves to display them before our eyes. Besides the existence of chaos, before the separation of its particles, is an hypothesis necessary to the physical explanation of the formation of the terrestrial globe.

The Supreme Being had power, at the same instant, to create and arrange the world, without having forbid the philosopher from inquiring, in what manner he might have produced it in a longer time, and by virtue of laws of motion established by the author of nature. The system of this philosopher may be more or less consistent with phenomena, but the naturalist, not the theologian, must judge him. Thus the Newtonians, to explain the figure of the earth, supposed that it was originally a fluid. Thus Descartes thought it once a sun, obscured by a thick crust which covered it; an hypothesis which has occasioned as much pitiable chicanery among divines, as solid objections among philosophers.

XVII. No natural philosopher now-a-days doubts, that the sea has covered a great part of the earth. It appears impossible to attribute solely to the deluge all the vestiges which remain of so antient an inundation; this opinion has been attacked, as contrary to scripture. We need only open the book of Genesis, to see how unjust such an imputation is, "on the third day God said, let the waters assemble together in one place; and there was dry land." Has this passage any need of a commentary? Perhaps we might find, in the same chapter, proofs of the existence of chaos before the formation of the world, if we had not already observed it is of no consequence to religion, provided that we do not maintain the eternity of chaos. But we cannot omit, without censure, on this occasion, the bad judgment of a modern critic. The illustrious historian of the academy of sciences, in one of his extracts, said, that fish were the first inhabitants of our globe: The censor inveighs with all his might against the impiety, not believing that he had scripture for his voucher. Consult

Genesis, and we find, that he either wants honesty or memory, for we there read that fish were in reality the first animals that were created.

XVIII. No person is ignorant, that the passage in the book of Joshua, which has been both injudiciously attacked and defended, was the cause of Galileo's misfortunes. "Wherefore, O your quick geniuses, did Joshua order the sun to stand still, instead of commanding the earth? What difficulty could there be for an author, who pretends to be inspired, to describe things as they really are? Why should the holy spirit, which dictated the scriptures, lead us into a physical error, while it clears up our duty?" "You ought to believe, answer the aquilators on the other hand, that the sun turns round the earth; the Holy Spirit, which ought to know, alights you of it, and it cannot deceive you." One might reply to them both, that, in indifferent matters, the scripture makes use of the language of the people. But this answer is not sufficient; it seems to me, that, in order to confound the impiety of one side, and the weakness of the other, we should add, that the scripture must speak the language of the people, in order to be understood; that a missionary, preaching among savages in this manner, "I announce to you, that God, who makes the earth we inhabit roll round the sun," would engage no attention to his discourse. It is necessary for us to hold another kind of language to induce them to hear us; we must imitate, in some measure, the example of him, who had recourse to a libel to dispose the Athenians to listen to him. In a word, we should first of all make them Christians; and afterwards, if we please, or, if we can, make them astronomers. When they are such they will not seek for systems of the world in ill-understood passages of scripture; and, in forming their opinions they will prefer the observation of the holy office, they will be like the king of Spain, who, as Pascal informs us, chose rather to believe the Antipodes on the authority of Columbus, who came from thence, than reject them on account of pope Zacharias, who never had been there. Let us respect scripture so as never to use it improperly, and let us leave madam Dacier to

the talking of Achilles's horses in Homer, by the discourse of Balaam's ass.

XIX. Opinions purely metaphysical, and systems concerning the formation of the world, have not furnished the only pretences for arraigning philosophers; calumny has neglected nothing that might conduce to the same purpose. Can one refrain from sentiments of pity or indignation, to see one of our most celebrated writers accused of impiety by journalists, for having said, that Jordan is but a small river, that Palestine was, at the time of the crusades, what it is now, one of the most barren countries of Asia?

Critics accumulate passages of scripture to prove, that it was very fertile in Joshua's days! But what do all these passages prove of this place in the time of Saladin, or of its present state? Why may not God have avenged the death of Christ, by turning its riches and abundance into sterility? Or rather, (for the simplest explanation are always the best) why may not the country, enslaved and unpeopled, become barren by that very depopulation? But, when they are determined to make a writer suspected, every thing is impiety in his lips; his proofs of the being of God are treated as blasphemy, his arguments in favour of religion, as pleasantries levelled against it. Let him write against superstition and fanaticism, it is Christianity he attacks! Does he plead for the toleration of every religion, it is infidelity to show his indifference to all.

Give me, said Fontenelle, in history or oracles, but half a dozen who are capable of being persuaded, that it is not the sun which makes day, and I will not despair of bringing all nations, by their means, to the same belief. If any thing in the world is incontestable, it is this proposition, of which the aboriginal religions of Asia and Africa furnish but too melancholy and striking proofs. What have the censors of history or oracles made of this? Why if only wanted half a dozen who are capable of seducing mankind into error, does it follow, that different persons could not lead us into truth? In what respects

August, 1764.

can the many just and solid observations, which have been made in modern times, upon prejudice, credulity, false prophecies, and false miracles, affect those invincible arguments by which true religion is supported?

XXI. The fathers of the church, the first defenders of Christianity, did not distrust in this manner the goodness of their cause. They were not afraid of objections, nor open day; they were ignorant of false attacks, and pusillanimous precautions. Many writers of our days, worthy to follow them in so noble a career, have imitated their example; but if the respectable cause of the gospel has had its Pascals and Bossuets, it has likewise had its Chamieux and its Garalles.

XXII. The abuse of criticism in religious matters is pernicious to religion itself on many accounts;—for the dissingenuity and trifling with which a good cause is sometimes defended;—for the consequences drawn by the multitude from the vague charge of irreligion brought against the philosophers;—for the motives which have induced men, pretendedly good, to declare war against reason;—in short, from the little union, and reciprocal animosity, of its adversaries; each of these objects merits a separate article, and we will devote a few moments to them.

XXIII. The Encyclopedia will furnish us with the subject of the first article. Under substantial forms we mentioned the argument of the Cartesians against the souls of beasts, drawn from this principle of St. Austin, that, “under a just God, no creature could suffer, who had not deserved it;” an argument well known in the schools, which Malebranche has availed himself of with much force; and which sensible philosophers and divines have always looked upon as very difficult to confute. In explaining this argument, it was remarked at the same time, that this was at most an objection, which ought not to hurt those proofs, that are of the spirituality of the soul, of its immortality, and of divine justice and providence.

What has one of the adversaries of the Encyclopedia made of this? He has pretended, that the only design of this article was to ridicule this principle of St. Austin; and to prove it, they

they have concluded from the principle, that he looked upon brutes as machines, an opinion very far from the good doctor's thoughts, and the honour of which solely belongs to his pretended apologist. Thus it is not the Encyclopedia, but its ridiculous adversary, who accuses one of the most respectable fathers of the church of absurdities and false conclusions, and in this manner it is that religion is defended. According to this new apostle, it is not possible to be Christians without believing brutes to be machines. Thus from St. Peter, to Descartes, there have been no Christians. But this writer astonishes us with equal absurdities, when he pretends, that moral duties are not known by reason, and that the existence of the body is a truth of revelation, and maintains, in short, against unbelievers, that the soul is of its own nature immortal; a proposition which is blasphemous, since it robs the Supreme Intelligence of one of his most essential attributes. The uncreated Being alone is of his essence immortal. Our soul exists only by the will of this Being, who thinks proper to give it an eternal existence, which it receives every instant by a continual creation. It is not by the dissolution of the parts that the soul ceases to be as the body does; it is in relapsing into that non-entity, from whence the author of nature drew it, and to which it is liable every instant to return. These are the first elements of Christian metaphysics, which the author ought to have been instructed in before he wrote. It must be a sad and humbling circumstance to be obliged to learn this doctrine of those very persons whom he taxes with denying them.

XXIV. Those who exercise their critical talents with most violence, and consequently with indiscretion, assume sometimes the air of moderation, when they are sure of attacking with advantage. I know not by what fatality the champions of Christianity have acted otherwise, and supported the interest of God with injurious malignity. They have this disadvantage, that they prejudice the reader against the advocates of religion, they exasperate, and consequently alienate those minds which would be reconciled

by moderation; in short, they hinder the critic from bestowing upon the arguments all the regard and attention that is due to them. When they content themselves, for example, as enthusiasts sometimes do, with saying to atheists, that they are not honest, and that atheism has its source only in libertinism, this undoubtedly may be true in general; but have they reason to expect to make proselytes by these means? Although the interest we have in denying a truth may render our unbelief suspicious, this interest is not a sufficient reason for being condemned, when better proofs may be offered. The more wise man examines the evidence of God's existence, the more intelligent will he derive from thence, and more ought he to be in a disposition to offer him a reasonable worship, the only one which truly honours him, which is one of the first of his precepts.

The best method of maintaining that atheists cannot be honest, is to prove, with the greatest clearness, the truth they oppose. Let us imitate a modern writer, who began with advancing that there were no gods, and ended with refuting them; besides, of what signification to us are the motives of those who use it? What does it contribute towards conviction to disallow our adversaries probity and good faith? This is imitating the schoolmaster in the fable who scolded the boy for drowning himself, and made an harangue before he would save him. Can it be denied in short, that many philosophers, ancient and modern, accused of atheism or scepticism, have been, in appearance at least, irreproachable in conduct, and shewn themselves singular in their manners, as blind and inconclusive in their opinions? "But hear," said Themistocles to Xerxes; one might say to these pretended champions of religion, "but reason." Alas! it is to be such wise and prudent advice as might be repeated a long while without effect. Excess in every thing is the element of man; his nature is to be passionate upon all which engage him; moderation gives him a state of violence; it is through constraint or reflexion that

mits, and when the importance of cause he defends, serves for a pre- to his animosity, he abandons self to it without decency or re- se. Has false zeal then forgot at the Gospel has two precepts ally indispensable, the love of God, and our neighbour? and does it ima- ge that the best way of keeping the is by violating the second? [To be continued in our next.]

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

APPENING to spend some vacant hours in Sheffield one day this week, I was drawn by some acquaint- es to hear an occasional sermon in of the conventicles. I complied with their inclinations the more readi- as there are few things more accept- to me, even in the way of entertain- at, than a good discourse delivered in a proper manner. As a speaker, a young gentleman who mounted the pulpit, acquitted himself much to my satisfaction: nature had given him a clear, melodious voice, capable of all the requisite variations; nor had he been attentive to the due management of voice to the other oratorical accomplish- ments of attitude and action. The only defect I observed here was this, the prea- cher seemed to act his discourse rather than he seemed to feel it. He forgot the advice, "That to pro- fit art we must conceal it." He had by no means an equal satisfac- tion from what he delivered; the sub- ject of which was taken from Rev. ii. 1. How he was led to it, or how it happened to enter his head, I cannot say, but his introduction consisted in a fanciful parallel between Job and Christ. Their original greatness, their subsequent adversity, their being tempted by the devil, their pati- ence and fortitude: But I was struck with that part of the comparison, where he observed they were both of them unhappy in their wives. In the midst of wonder, said I, what does the mean? Job's wife we have heard of, but for the other—The preacher instructed us: It was the nation of the Jews. Of this marriage, I pro- bably had never heard before, and could not but in comparison admit of it, I would

advise the preacher instead of wife, to read sweetheart; for all the blandish- ments, if I may so speak, even of a celestial lover, could draw but very few of them to a nearer relation. Of these last, however, I never heard any com- plaint, unless that they were a little too zealous for their old usages, as mar- ried women are sometimes said to be. This ingenious introduction being over, we were treated with, first, se- cond, third, &c. according to ancient and laudable practice.

Our orator's first attempt was, to prove Christ's absolute divinity, from his assertion of being first and last. This, indeed, is no place for discus- sing the controversy: Let me, however, just observe, that the words in question prove no such matter; for in such case, even according to the preacher's own creed, they could not be true. The father is undoubtedly the first according to every hypothesis, in the order of na- ture, at least if not in time; this there- fore, cannot be the sense in which the term *first* is applied to Christ. The preacher, indeed, mentioned ano- ther, which is probably the true one, could he have been satisfied with it: Jesus Christ is unquestionably the most eminent mediator; the only one between God and man. I must do him, however, the justice to observe, that he did not leave the proof of Christ's equal divinity to his text alone: He produced many others for the same purpose, and most of them, I must add, with equal justice. One of them, the personification of wisdom, in the book of Proverbs, is indeed a proof quite admirable; for what would have be- come of this worthy critic, had our translators rather chosen to use the word *understanding*? With this and such like evidence, drawn mostly from the old testament, he seemed to per- fectly satisfy, as to pronounce every other opinion absurd and impious: It is on this account, I venture to recom- mend to his perusal, two little books, which, perhaps, he has never seen; Dr. Whitby's last thoughts, and An appeal to the common-sense, &c. By these, it will perhaps appear, that people may differ from him without any scandal to their understanding or their piety. Mean-while, what were the apostle's sentiments, on whom he

his doctrine, may appear from his Gospel, chap. xiv. ver. 28. For my father is greater than I. Than Christ's human nature you will say?—Ay, surely. For was it ever a secret, since the beginning of the world, that God is greater than man? To make a solemn declaration of this kind, therefore, would be nonsense. Neither could the disciples derive any consolation from such an assurance, unless they thought that God was greater in every respect. I will venture to add, that the disciples were utterly ignorant of a divine and human nature in Christ, or that he was perfect God and perfect man.

The next thing that struck me was the manner, in which this orthodox preacher spake of Christ's suffering, viz. "That the eternal God literally came down from Heaven, that he was crucified, that he was pierced with nails." These were his words, or strictly to this effect, I well remember; for my whole frame was convulsed with the sound. Does the absolute immensity of God then admit change of place?—Much more I ask: Can the omnipotent and immense be fastened to a tree? Can nails of iron pierce and afflict a purely spiritual substance? Can the Almighty, who is impassive, suffer pain and anguish? shew me any thing equal to this in the legends of Fo or Mahomet, such morsels are too gross even for the appetite of a Hottentot. But absurd and monstrous as these things are, the preacher went on to pronounce damnation against every unbeliever. For this purpose he cited *Matth. x. 33.* and *Mark xvi. 16.* But let me ask this forward judge, are all such deniers of Christ, unbelievers, who acknowledge not his absolute divinity with all the circumstances above-mentioned? This surely, he ought to have proved to be Christ's doctrine before he presumed to give sentence; and what shall be thought of that man who dares do otherwise?

But for the comfort of those who disregard all other creeds but the scriptures, I will venture to assure them, on scripture evidence, that they are out of danger: The confession required in order to baptism was but this, "That Jesus Christ is the son of God." *Acts viii. 37.* And even afterwards

the apostles required no more. "Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh, is of God." *1 John iv. 2.* and *v. 15.* "Whoever shall confess that Jesus is the son of God, God dwelleth in him, and he in God." Though such puny believers, therefore, may be excluded from most of those that call themselves the churches of Christ on earth, if they live as Christians, they may assure themselves of the divine favour hereafter. To such offenders, however, the preacher could afford no compassion. Those of every other name he treated with remarkable tenderness; for what reason I know not, except it might be personal; for he complacently reckoned himself of their number. He would not therefore, say, he could not pronounce the sentence. Nothing less than absolute necessity forced him to say, they were in the road to damnation. It is the peculiar fate of reputed heretics to perish without pity! In the presence of this, all other crimes vanish.

I should not have made so free with this young zealot's performance, had it not been a probationary one, which, I am told, is first seen and approved of, by the elder ministers, and consequently conformable to the belief of the whole body. Let me therefore ask you, gentlemen, can such sentiments recommend Christianity to men of sense? Or must not the avowal of them, subject both you and it to the lowest contempt? Are such bold and merciless censures, on those who differ from you, consistent with the Christian temper or practice? What effect such preaching may have, regarding your authority, influence, and interest, among your stated hearers, I cannot tell; sure I am it besfriends not the interest, nor can it enlarge the real kingdom of Christ. For once permit a disinterested person's advice. Read St. Paul's sentiments *1 Cor. xiii.* and *2 Cor. ly. 2.* And as they inculcate a temper and practice perfectly similar, read also a few lines of our admired poet,

For modes of faith, let graceless sects
lots fight, [the right]
His can't be wrong, whose life is in

In faith and hope, the world will
disagree, but all mankind's concern is charity.

Let not any weak and erring hand,
Presume thy bolts to throw;
Nor flail damnation round the land,
On each I judge thy foe.

UNIV. PRAYER.
To the young preacher let me add,
By a careful, honest, and thorough
inquiry. Let it be your first concern
thus to assure yourself, that truth alone
is the mistress of your affections; for
otherwise (as in other attachments to
which youth is peculiarly liable) your
greater eagerness will be proportion-
ably more mischievous to yourself and
others. Remember also, that even
truth itself ought not to be support-
ed or propagated by any but justifiable
methods.

I am, your humble servant,
June 21, 1764. Q AND ID.
[Land Chron.]
The AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR, I have not had time to
reply to the stone in the last
month's Magazine (p. 348) suc-
ceeds the yellow jaundice, as being
something similar thereto, as well in
its cause and symptoms, as method
of cure.

The cause generally is a small stone,
or viscid bile, obstructing the biliary
ducts, or passages, that should freely
convey the gall from the glands of the
liver, as soon as secreted from the blood,
into the upper part of the duodenum,
or first intestine, to mix with the food,
and passing down from the pylorus, out
of the stomach, whereby for want of
its usual vent, it thickens, and stagnating
in the pores of the biliary, or excretory
ducts, it is stuck up by the bilious,
or absorbent vessels, of which the body
is every where full, and mixing
with the general mass of blood in the
veins, is carried about therewith, in
its common course of circulation all
over the body; when it is seen to
issue, from its exceeding whiteness,
the transparent membrane of the eye
first, and soon after the surface of the
whole body; nay, even the pia ma-
ter, or thin film, that immediately co-
vers the brain, as at private dissections
I have seen.

Now the jaundice proceeds not, as
some have thought, from the obstruc-
tion of the glands of the liver them-
selves, for as much as many have died
of a very scirrhus liver, who had
no jaundice in their life-time at all.

This is plainly proved too, in an arti-
cle of the late Medical Museum, whi-
ther I refer you; but from a mere stop-
page in the said ductus biliaris, or
gall pipe, and its back branches,
whereby the mixture of that fluid with
the aliment in the intestines is utterly
prevented, the only reason of their
stools being always white. That this
is the true state of the case I will pro-
duce a plain proof, not to interrupt
the discourse at the conclusion.

The most common symptoms, or
signs, of this disease, besides the for-
mer, are lassitude, indolence, itching,
anxiety, a tightness near the stomach
on the right side; paleness, low pulse,
irregular accelerations of the fever,
difficulty of breathing, dryness, and
roughness of the skin, costiveness,
blackish urine, tinging pale bodies
like saffron; bitterness in the mouth,
and sometimes the hiccough, and cho-
lerick vomitings; all objects appear-
ing yellow, as passing through a yel-
low medium; with acute pain molest-
ing the right hypocondrium, as being
the region where the liver lies; some-
times it is the effect of a violent fit
of the cholick, caused from a sudden
contraction of the mouth of the
ductus communis choledochus, through
the pain thereof, which mutually ex-
cite each other, till the overflowing
obstructed gall in the liver being ab-
sorbed into the blood, and the bilious
excretory ducts thereby a little relax-
ed, the painful contraction of the in-
testines ceasing, it resumes its usual
vent into the first gut, and all things
come into order again.

The cure is, as the case, somewhat
like that of the stone, both proceed-
ing from a similar obstruction of the
excretory duct of their respective
bowel, from some firm, foreign, and
resisting extraneous substance, or body,
and so they both alike indicate almost
the very same intentions of cure:
viz. 1st. To widen the passage. 2dly,
To give ease. 3dly, To dissolve. And,
lastly, To expel the cause. But this
by the by, only when it can be af-
fected; for physicians do not pretend to
perform

perform impossibilities, or work miracles; to whose art, as to the sea, there are certain bounds set, beyond which it cannot extend: yet when God appoints life, he also appoints means, therefore they are not to be neglected.

Nevertheless, "Honour a physician with the honour due unto him, for the uses you may have of him: For the Lord hath created him: For of the most high cometh healing, and he shall receive honour of the king. The skill of the physician shall lift up his head, and in the sight of great men he shall be in admiration. The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them. Then give place to the physician, for the Lord hath created him, let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him." But to return to our main point.

One grain, or two at most, of solid opium, or xxx or xl drops of liquid laudanum, will effectually answer the first and second intentions, by easing pain, and relaxing the passage; penetrating and detergent drugs will produce the third, and purgatives and emetics will procure the fourth and last purpose.

Among the many specifics for this disease are: Saffron, rhubarb, millepedes, or church-bugs, Alicant, and Venice soap, powder of turmeric root, southernwood, sheeps dung infused in beer, or that of fowls in wine, as also celandine roots boiled in wine, tartar vitriolated, ens veneris, earth worms, cream of tartar, sweet spirits of salt, columbine seeds, juice of horehound, lesser centaury, and elecampane; the juice of dodder is reckoned excellent, as also leaves of black, or Dutch currants; flowers of broom, wormwood, madder, silverweed, juice of ground-ivy, strawberry leaves, the five opening roots, succory, endive, agrimony, flowers of St. John's wort, the inner bark of the barberry bush. The stone found in a bull's gall bladder, dried, and powdered, a dram at a time, in a gill of white wine, the dung of all fowls and animals. The white portion of birds dung is seen swimming in their urine, and makes the crusty shell of their egg; the rest is painted white with it. Thus white portion of goose dung, especially, diligently scraped off the dry pieces, or otherwise separated

from the moist, and dried, is a great secret with some for the cure of the jaundice. Æthiops mineral is a most powerful remedy in this case, as is also, when no high fever attends it, tinctura sacra.

I mention here so many several sorts of drugs, as well for food as medicine, to pick and choose out of, as that where some of them cannot be had, others may.

A warm bath, neck high, made of any emollient herbs, it matters not which; such as formerly mentioned for the stone is proper here also, especially when the distemper has continued long, by which time it often degenerates into the black jaundice, and from which it does not essentially differ, but is the very same disease in its highest degree; when it must be treated as a scirrhus liver, with which it is generally attended. If circumstances cannot allow of the apparatus for bathing, fomentations on the right side may be used in its room. Cordials are convenient for the great lowness of spirits generally attending this distemper.

Great sorrow will sometimes cause the jaundice; as also the bite of the viper, when it is dangerous. If it proceeds from stones in the gall duct, it is generally incurable, if it be violent and very long neglected; as also if it attends wounds, unless from their dressings laid on over hot, it is reckoned fatal.

After all this account, it remains only now to annex a few tried, and well-approved, recipes, and conclude with an extraordinary case.

My postum, which never yet failed me, is this: Take of the powder of turmeric root, two drams; oil of anniseed, thirty drops; of Alicant, or of Venice soap, one ounce; with syrup of saffron; beat all into a mass for pills. Take five three times a day, drinking a glass of church-bug-wine, or a gill of decoction of pepperidge bark, or celandine roots, or of any of the above-said drugs, after them every time. Those, who cannot swallow pills may make bolusses of the mass, of the bigness of a small nut-meg, and dissolve them in any proper vehicle above prescribed; or if their stomach cannot bear such, in warm milk, if milk does not naturally disagree with them.

The millepede wine is made by infusing

ing two or three ounces of live church bugs in a quart of rhenish wine, or white Lisbon; shake the bottle now and then, but loosen the cork first, or the glass may chance to burst; after a few days infusing, strain off the wine by squeezing the bugs quite dry; keep it ready by you for use.

This excellent medicine abounds much with a fine volatile attenuating animal salt, that it is able to penetrate safely the most inward recesses of our finest vessels, and is so connatural with our constitution, that it may be taken at any time very safely; and has this uncommon property too, that it is good in all chronical diseases whatever.

The decoction is made by boiling a handful or two of either, or both, in a quart of blacksmith's forge water, with a pint of white wine mixed, till about a pint is wasted; when cool, strain off the liquor hard, then bottle it up for use.

Or, Take of columbine seeds in powder, six drams; of saffron, one dram; of tartar vitriolated, or ens veneris, half a dram; make a powder for seven doses, to be taken twice or thrice a day in rhenish wine.

Or, Take of the pulps of raisins, half a pound; best rhubarb, three drams; tartar vitriolated, two drams; with syrup of saffron make an electuary: To be taken, the bigness of a nutmeg, three times a day, drinking a dose of the above said medicated wine, or of the decoction, after it every time.

Or, Take of gum ammoniac, half an ounce, rub it well first in a stone mortar, then by pouring thereon by degrees a pint of water, reduce it into a smooth emulsion; strain it through a piece of gauze, or muslin; then add to it a gill of white wine. Take three or four spoonfuls three times a day; or it may be taken in pills if so preferred.

For purgatives use powder of rhubarb, which is always best taken in substance, two scruples, or a dram, or one ounce, or two of plain syrup of buckthorn early; or if no inflammation in the case, to be known by a strong quick pulse, take two ounces of nuxtura sacra at bed time: Repeat these once, or twice a week.

For emetics use safe powder of Ipe-

cacuanha, a scruple, more or less. This is the best and mildest vomit to pump forward the obstructing cause with; to restore the wonted course of the gall again; though, upon occasion, it may be quickened by adding a grain or two of tartar emetic. Repeat it once a week, and after its having worked once of itself, and not before, carry it off by drinking lukewarm carduus or camomile tea. Dr. Dover seems fond of turpeth mineral, but I think it too rough for most patients without the presence of the physician. Use decoction of raisins, or strawberry leaves, either alone or mixed, for ordinary drink.

Thus I think I have mentioned, as briefly as I could, every thing material in this disorder, but must here beg leave to observe by the bye, how happy it would be for the patient, and much easier for the learner, did physical writers observe, after the commendable example of our learned college of physicians in compiling their last dispensatory, such simplicity in their prescriptions, and a like conciseness in their descriptions; whereas we meet with the very reverse, and wonderful it is to behold, how most medical authors are so far from being brief and instructive to the young student, that they are enough to puzzle and confound even an old practitioner; they overabounding with such a huddle of prescriptions, and those consisting of such a farrago of ingredients, that for my part I should be afraid to take them. Besides how very irksome also is that tediousness often attending their long harangues, a little like old women's chat, who ever love to hear themselves talk; or as if they greatly feared their medical art would otherwise become too plain and easy, and so lose in time, much of its ancient obscurity, and venerable mystery. It is a saying of the divine old Hippocrates: That life is short but art is long: therefore we ought to endeavour to render art shorter, in order to make life the longer.

An extraordinary Case to our Purpose.

JOHN COTT, an husbandman in this place, applied to me some time ago for a great shortness of breath, like an asthma, and a hard swelling in the region of his stomach. Finding him incurable,

perform impossibilities, or work miracles; to whose art, as to the sea, there are certain bounds set, beyond which it cannot extend: yet when God appoints life, he also appoints means, therefore they are not to be neglected.

Nevertheless, "Honour a physician with the honour due unto him, for the uses you may have of him: For the Lord hath created him: For of the most high cometh healing, and he shall receive honour of the king. The skill of the physician shall lift up his head, and in the sight of great men he shall be in admiration. The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them. Then give place to the physician, for the Lord hath created him, let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him." But to return to our main point.

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Or, Take of columbine seeds in powder, six drams; of saffron, one dram; of tartar vitriolated, or ens veneris, half a dram; make a powder for seven doses, to be taken twice or thrice a day in rhenish wine.

Or, Take of the pulps of raisins, half a pound; best rhubarb, three drams; tartar vitriolated, two drams; with syrup of saffron make an electuary: To be taken, the bigness of a nutmeg, three times a day, drinking a dose of the above said medicated wine, or of the decoction, after it every time.

Or, Take of gum ammoniac, half an ounce, rub it well first in a stone mortar, then by pouring thereon by degrees a pint of water, reduce it into a smooth emulsion; strain it through a piece of gauze, or muslin; then add to it a gill of white wine. Take three or four spoonfuls three times a day; or it may be taken in pills if so preferred.

For purgatives use powder of rhubarb, which is always best taken in substance, two scruples, or a dram, or one ounce, or two of plain syrup of buckthorn early; or if no inflammation in the case, to be known by a strong quick pulse, take two ounces of tinctura sacra at bed time: Repeat these once, or twice a week.

For emetics use safe powder of Ipe-

cacuanha, a scruple, more or less. This is the best and mildest vomit to pump forward the obstructing cause with; to restore the wonted course of the gall again; though, upon occasion, it may be quickened by adding a grain or two of tartar emetic. Repeat it once a week, and after its having worked once of itself, and not before, carry it off by drinking lukewarm carduus or camomile tea. Dr. Dover seems fond of turpeth mineral, but I think it too rough for most patients without the presence of the physician. Use decoction of raisins, or strawberry leaves, either alone or mixed, for ordinary drink.

Thus I think I have mentioned, as briefly as I could, every thing material in this disorder, but must here beg leave to observe by the bye, how happy it would be for the patient, and much easier for the learner, did physical writers observe, after the commendable example of our learned college of physicians in compiling their last dispensatory, such simplicity in their prescriptions, and a like conciseness in their descriptions; whereas we meet with the very reverse, and wonderful it is to behold, how most medical authors are so far from being brief and instructive to the young student, that they are enough to puzzle and confound even an old practitioner; they overabounding with such a huddle of prescriptions, and those consisting of such a farrago of ingredients, that for my part I should be afraid to take them. Besides how very irksome also is that tediousness often attending their long harangues, a little like old women's chat, who ever love to hear themselves talk; or as if they greatly feared their medical art would otherwise become too plain and easy, and so lose in time, much of its ancient obscurity, and venerable mystery. It is a saying of the divine old Hippocrates: That life is short but art is long: therefore we ought to endeavour to render art shorter, in order to make life the longer.

An extraordinary Case to our Purpose.

JOHN COTT, an husbandman in this place, applied to me some time ago for a great shortness of breath, like an asthma, and a hard swelling in the region of his stomach. Finding him incurable,

able, I informed him of what he must expect, and asked leave, before witnesses to open only his belly after his disease, as I imagined something uncommon would present itself, which might prove of publick utility: My request was granted: Soon after, he took to his bed and died.

As soon as I made an incision on the abdomen, out bolted a large hard substance as tough as buff; what should this be at last but a scirrhus liver, as big as four or five common ones. I afterwards wished I had weighed it to find the difference. In short it filled up the whole region of the stomach from side to side, and squeezed that bowel into a very little compass, and forced up into a by corner under the left ribs, no bigger than my fist; the reason I then saw, why no emetics I ordered him would move once upwards, but all purged off directly.

The swelled liver was so very large that it pushed the intestines downwards, and the midriff upwards, thereby confining the lungs very much, and preventing their expansion in inspiration, the cause of his shortness of breath, and not being able to stoop forwards. After shewing all this to my son, I left him to sew up the incision for decent burial; when his wife coming home, who had been absent, she threatened me with law, hoping to extort money, but she sunk in her sorrow, and I heard no more of it. But what is very remarkable in this case, and for which I produce it, was, that the patient had no signs of the jaundice, neither before, nor after his disease.

Let me tell you, moreover, that on the night he died, about twelve, as he lay with his mind confused, all of a sudden, and unexpectedly, he jumped out of bed, ran directly to the fire-place, where his nurse was stooping her head in the chimney, preparing some liquor for him, and clapping his arms round her waist, he lifted her from the floor, and danced round the room with her in his arms, naked as he was, and singing all the time; she thought she should have died away with the fright, having never been so scared in all her life before, as she told me next morning: For it was to no purpose to cry out for help, as it was in the dead time of the night, and in a lonesome upper chamber, remote from any neigh-

bours; however he soon sat her down again, ran to his bed, and laying himself all along, kept singing, that he was going to heaven, and died directly.

This last occurrence, it is true, is foreign to the affair in hand, but for its oddity only, I here venture to add it.

I am your humble servant,

JOHN COOK, M. D.

Leigh, in Essex, July 18, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE clergy are without doubt, a very respectable body of men, and are esteemed, by all persons of sense and candour. It must give great compunction, therefore, to a good man, to see any of them act out of character. But what is more inconsistent and unnatural than their behaviour to their inferior brethren? What examples of oppression will almost every diocese produce, in respect to curates! men, who work constantly in the lord's vineyard, who toil night and day (as the accidental duty of many places may be termed) and who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows; but bread alas! not for their own support, but to support, in fact, the pride and luxury of their superiors: As for themselves, they have scarce the gleanings of the vintage; if they have enough to support nature, they have not enough to support credit and reputation.

As this is a fact too notorious and too general to dwell on, why should superior clergy complain, if they are not always paid the respect they think due to their cloth, when they shew so little regard for their own brethren! or how can they be angry, if the uprightness of their hearts is called in question, when they so frequently leave their flocks, throw all their care on curates, retire to some pleasant part of the world, take their pleasure, pay their parishioners a visit, at a particular season of the year, to receive of them every shilling more than they deserve, and to reward their more worthy hirelings with an inadequate, and, I will say, unjust pittance!

The hard case of the inferior clergy has been long real cause of complaint, and, from the appearances of things, there is little hope of redress. This melancholy

melancholy case, however has touched the heart of the present Bishop of E-r; and to the honour of that noble prelate be it spoken, it is a fact known to thousands, that he has made it a principal concern, since his consecration, to inspect into the condition of the inferior clergy of his diocese, and has actually advanced the salaries of several curates, where he found such salaries inadequate to the duty, and value of the livings. God grant that his example may be prevalent. After his lordship has finished so just so salutary a work in D-n, I shall not be sorry to hear that he is translated: I fear, however, his lordship will find his work increase as he moves more eastward; for an old school-fellow, who has been curate for many years, lately informed me of a method by which the clergy in his neighbourhood get their churches served in a very reasonable, or, if you will, unreasonable manner, which, I believe is not practised by the clergy of D-n. As he is a humorous fellow, I have sent you part of his letter, which may be an amusement to your readers, and will serve to justify me in my censure.

"Churches, in my neighbourhood, are served by lots: I suppose, dear Sam, you don't understand my figurative way of expression: I understand it full well, God knows my heart, and can truly say I speak by no figure, unless by the figure of 3, as I will explain to you. When the rectors and vicars hereabouts find their lungs begin to founder or have any other more substantial reason for quitting the plough and looking backward or forward, it matters not which, to discover some pleasant retirement from duty, two or sometimes three of them meet, smoke their pipes, and agree for the good of some brother of the cloth, to lump their churches all together. The next thing to be done is to procure a curate. They accordingly advertise, that a gentleman, in priest's orders, is wanted to serve a cure, in such a part of the kingdom, salary 40l. per annum, the surplice fees. An advertisement of this sort I met with, and being out of business, immediately applied as directed, and the returning post brought me for answer the cure was at my service. The worst gentleman the advertisement, answered not a

little with me: I concluded I was going into some polite place, where the surplice fees were considerable: I accepted therefore without hesitation, and without any enquiry into particulars, the cure; and, at the fixed time, packed up my divinity, and in two days reached my elyrium: But judge, my friend, how great was the peristaltic motion of my intestines, when I was informed I was to serve three churches every Sunday, (sermon at each) to reside in a fourth parish, to read prayers such and such days in the year, and, in short, to do the accidental duty of all four. You think, perhaps, the surplice fees atone for all this;—not they truly: they will not amount to three pounds per annum, if I receive every poor woman's six-pence for returning God thanks, after childbirth.

Sam, it would make thy heart ache to see thy old-school-fellow, with whom thou hast been whipped so often, scampering through thick and thin, on a Sunday, from this church to that, whisk to a third, weather-beaten and frequently wet to the skin, and all for 40l. per annum—Such an immense sum, that my friend may have a curiosity to know how I can possibly spend it!—The following, *communibus annis*, is a true account:

To lodging and diet 17 10 0
To washing and mending 2 10 0
To keeping a horse, shoeing, &c. 10 0 0
To cloaths, including every thing, about 5 0 0
To sacrament gifts, and to briefs, in order to fit a good example to my congregations 10 0 0
To the poor of my parishes, at different times, that I may preach, with a good grace, six sermons which I have by me, on charity 10 0 0
To visitation expences, the parishes allowing me nothing for attending 10 0 0
To paper and ink for writing out sermons of my own composition 10 0 0
To servants of the squire and head farmers of the parishes, who often ask me to dinner 10 0 0
To the servants of one of my

my rectors, who lives out
a few miles from me

Expences 39 10 0
To lay up to keep the
devil out of my pocket

Savings 0 10 0
40 0 0

As for surplice fees, they come and go the Lord knows how: So that you see, dear Sam, I save ten shillings per annum; being the principal and interest of about a thousand pounds that my father expended on my education; but then he has a son a clergyman, and master of all arts too (except that of getting money) and that is the greatest comfort to the old gentleman, and all in short, he can say or boast of. If I write more on this subject, I shall grow melancholy, so let me assure my friend that if he ever comes this way, and will pay me a visit, I will sink two years savings to treat such an old acquaintance: Other acquaintance must expect only, as I live contented with

Instead of pompous course, a one-dish-meal.

Instead of rare quadrimum, home-brew'd-ale.

I am, with the greatest sincerity, &c. P. S. I forgot to mention, that I dine on Sundays like an old Grecian, quite in high taste. I carry my dinner in my pocket, and while Sternhold and Hopkins's band are making seraphic harmony, I say a short grace and fall to, in my pulpit. I must take this opportunity, or am obliged to dine galloping, which I find by no means so comfortable a way as the former.

Notwithstanding, Sir, my old-school-fellow seems to be happy and easy in his condition, every considerate person must allow that his salary is very inadequate to the duty; and that this scheme of uniting several churches, belonging to different rectors, with a view of getting them served by one curate, (which I know, and is called one will prove to be so) is scandalous and oppressive, and highly demands the attention and inspection of the right reverend and worthy the bishops. I am, Sir,

Devon, Your constant reader,
July 27, 1764.

THE PILGRIM.

Some Account of the going of Mr. Harrison's Longitude Time-Keeper.

SOME imperfect accounts having already appeared in the news-papers of the result of the trials of Mr. Harrison's longitude time-keeper, in a late voyage to Barbadoes, and it being probable that others may follow; it has been thought proper, by way of satisfying, in some measure, the importunities of his friends, till a board of longitude shall be held, and the matter decided upon by the honourable commissioners, to give the following authentic and plain narrative of some experiments, which, though they will not any of them fall under the notice of the commissioners, as they were not enjoined to be made by them, may yet serve as collateral proofs of the going of the time-piece, and how far it is likely to succeed in the solution of the grand problem of the longitude.

In December, 1763, Mr. John Harrison, by a written circular invitation, prevailed on twelve noblemen and gentlemen, of unquestionable abilities and integrity, to meet daily at his house in Red Lion square, to examine and witness to the going of his time-keeper (soon to be sent to America on trial for the longitude) in such manner as they shall deem most satisfactory among themselves. Accordingly they agreed to compare it every day with a regulator, fixed in the same house, which, for thirty years together, had seldom been known to vary from the rate of mean solar-time more than about one second in a month; and that the going of the said regulator itself should likewise be ascertained by means of an accurate instrument, also in the house, for observing the sun's transit over the meridian, as often as the weather should permit.

The time-keeper was thus compared with the regulator for eight successive days, and immediately after each comparison was wound up, and then sealed up in a box, with as many of the company's seals, as they chose to affix; the regulator being also sealed up in like manner.

The result of all these comparisons was, that the time-piece gained upon the regulator, for the most part, about one second a day, sometimes a small matter

matter were; it having, upon the last comparison, been found to have gained nine seconds and six tenths of a second in the whole eight days.

After these trials, Mr. Harrison took his time-keeper asunder, in order to perfect farther that part of it, which was concerned in counter-balancing and regulating those small inequalities which may arise from the various temperature of the air, in respect of heat and cold. But he had not time to execute his purpose before a ship was appointed to take the machine on board, and proceed for the island of Barbadoes, upon the ultimate trial for the longitude.

Mr. William Harrison, the son, being ordered along with the time-keeper, on board the Tartar man of war, then lying in Long Reach, and commanded by Sir John Lindsay, did, at the request of Mr. James Short F.R.S. on the 13th of February, come to the said Mr. Short's house, in Surry-street in the Strand, and there compared the time-keeper with Mr. Short's regulator, made by the late Mr. Graham, which was that day adjusted to the mean solar time, by a nice transit-instrument; when the time-piece was found two seconds and a half slower than the mean time. Immediately after Mr. Harrison set off in a boat from Surry stairs, with the time-piece, for Long Reach.

The ship, according to order, proceeded to Portsmouth, whence, after some stay, Mr. Harrison sent to Mr. Short, and others of his friends, a written declaration, importing, that he had found, by experiments, that when Fahrenheit's thermometer stands at 42, the time-keeper gains three seconds in 24 hours; when at 52, it gains two seconds; when at 62, one second; when at 72, it neither gains nor loses; when at 82, it loses one second a day; That nevertheless he would not be understood that future time-keepers will be liable to the like difficulties in being brought to perfection, since it is no difficult matter to keep a track once marked out.

The ship sailed from Spithead, March 28, and met with hard and contrary gales, especially in the bay of Biscay. On the 12th, they made the island of Porto Santo, North East of Madeira, as

set forth in the following certificate of the captain.

Madeira, April 19, 1764.

"I do hereby certify, that yesterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. William Harrison took two altitudes of the sun, to ascertain the difference of longitude, given by the time-keeper, from Portsmouth; according to which observations, he declared to me, we were, at that time, forty-three miles to the eastward of Porto Santo. I then steered a direct course for it, and at one o'clock this morning we saw the island which exactly agreed with the distance mentioned above.

Given under my hand, on board his majesty's ship the Tartar.

JOHN LINDSAY."

They arrived at Barbadoes, May 17. Mr. Harrison all along, in the voyage, declared how far they were distant from that island, according to the best-settled longitude he could procure before he left England. The day before they made it, he declared the distances and, in consequence of this declaration, Sir John sailed till eleven at night, when it proving dark, he thought proper to lay by, Mr. Harrison then declaring they were no more than eight or nine miles from the land; which accordingly, at day break, they saw from that distance.

June the 4th, Mr. Harrison sailed from Barbadoes, with the time-keeper, on board the New Elizabeth, Capt. Robert Manley, bound for London. July the 12th, Mr. Harrison declared they were fifty leagues to the westward of the Lizard: Presently after which they spoke with an outward-bound brig, which proved to be sent from Liverpool, and had yesterday taken her departure from the Scillies (always allowed to be twenty leagues to the westward of the Lizard.) The New Elizabeth, by the log, found the run fifty-three leagues; whereupon Capt. Manley averred, that the time-keeper had found the Lizard much more exactly than the brig's reckoning, though she had seen the Scillies but the evening before.

Captain Manley now made direct ly for the Thames, and he and Mr. Harrison arrived in a boat at Surry stairs, July the 18th, about half past three in the afternoon, when it was found,

found, upon comparing the time-keeper with Mr. Short's clock, examined that day by the transit instrument, that allowing for the variations of the thermometer, as specified in Mr. Harrison's Journal, the time-keeper differed from the mean solar time fifteen seconds slow; but that without allowing for such variations, and abiding by his declaration of the uniform gain of one second a day, it had then gained 54 seconds, from its departure from Surry-street, till its arrival there again, after 156 days, or 22 weeks and two days. (See p. 10. & seq. and p. 316.)

A Method practised in Berkshire, of draining upland Grounds, which abound with Springs.

TH E trenches made for draining these grounds, are dug two feet deep at least, one foot wide at top, and only nine inches wide at bottom, with a sharp descent to a ditch running along the bottom of the grounds, and made of a proper width and depth to receive the water, and convey it off the premises.

Within these trenches is formed a channel, the sides whereof are composed of pieces of chalk cut nearly into the size of a brick, which they cap with other pieces of the same material, and the crevices are stoppt with some of its chippings. But the mouth of the channel, from whence the water falls into the ditch, is made with other materials, either bricks or flints, because chalk will not bear the frost, which is put at the mouth of the channel, it would be exposed to.

Upon the top of the channel is laid a thin coat of wheat-straw. The passage for the water is somewhat more than three inches. The price of digging the trenches, laying the chalk, and finishing the drains, is eight pence per pole.

Permit me to observe, that in digging the trenches the workmen always lay the best earth on one side by itself, in

The chalk used for this purpose, is the hard, white chalk, not the brown, fatty, or sandy.

Perhaps it might be found better, in point of duration at least, if, in the stead of wooden straws, the small twigs, cut from the ends of spray faggots, were used, or, in fact, almost any other small brush wood, or even brambles, any of which would, we apprehend, be less liable to be damaged by wet, or frost, than wheat straw.

order that it may be put uppermost when the trenches are filled up again.

None of the drains so made in this parish have ever yet failed, though some of them have been made many years, and we may almost venture to say, that, if they are carefully executed, and attended to afterwards, they never will fail.

This method of draining springy grounds seems to me well worthy the attention of the public; and to see that you concur with me in the same opinion, by inserting it in your useful and entertaining collection, will be a great satisfaction to. Your, &c. T. S.

B—d, Berks, July 10, 1764,
[Mus. Rust.]

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

ALTHOUGH for near forty years past the English have been jealous of Scotch interest, yet that did not hinder mutual friendship between the two nations; it did not hinder our commanders from giving all just praises to their brave actions, whensoever and wheresoever performed. Nay, so great a desire there seemed to be in the English to give them their real merits, and so great was our propensity to forget and forgive, that even after the last rebellion, which, but for the valour and most prudent conduct of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, might have had fatal consequences. Yet, for all this, I say, a highlander was caressed in England; and in the two last wars, not a porter, nor drayman, &c. but would have gladly shared his pot with him. You might then have seen an Englishman walking arm in arm with a Highlander, and the women and children running to the doors with joy, to behold those who had assisted in the defence of their country. But now, alas! how are the times changed; they are looked upon as they pass, with fear and complete jealousy; and regarded rather as enemies and intruders, than as neighbouring subjects of

the same prince. If we ask why is all this? To what is this change to be attributed? We are answered, because they are no longer content to join in the service of their country, but will command; and that they wanted to take the lead, even in government: Thinking the high favour they stood in with the people, would have made such an attempt to be not regarded. But they were mistaken, they made such hasty strides, that Scotch interest, and the native Scotch haughtiness, was discovered in such a glaring manner, and upon such important occasions, that the English were staggered, and began to see it was high time to endeavour to stop their career.

All the evils which have happened, or may happen to this nation; all the civil dissensions, heart-burnings, feuds, and animosities, which now divide this ill-fated country; owe their first rise to Scottish influence, and take their date from that hour in which a Scottish nobleman accepted of the first civil post under the king; and owe also their continuance to that influence, which it is suspected still remains.

The gentlemen of Scotland mistake greatly, when they think the opposition to a Scotch ministry, springs from a spirit of rivalry, or a detestation of them. No; we should be content to use them as countrymen, and to draw equally in the yoke with them; to share with them such places and posts as they may have deserved. But if they ask their own hearts, they will answer them, that they never did (while Scotland was a kingdom) suffer an English minister to govern them, and give a very unequal share of trust and profit to his followers and countrymen: That, their wellknown national partiality would never permit; and therefore they may be assured, that the English never will be governed by Scottish power, Scottish maxims, nor Scottish interest, without its being productive of consequences which may be fatal to the promoters of such influence. The most sensible of that country see with grief, such steps taken, as tend to make them odious in the sight of the many, who are too apt to curse all, for the faults of some; and such at present is the spirit of the English, that nothing but a real and continued, not a pretended,

short absence from the court, of the first cause of our divisions, will restore that calm, that unanimity in the nation which is but too much wanted to promote the public good. And surely the presence of one man, however good, however great, however beloved, cannot, nor ought, to be put in competition with the quiet of a whole nation.

Your's,

A SOUTH BRITON.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

Sat. Aug. 4, 1764.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba minистри.

I T was, sir, on the perusal of a letter, inserted in your paper of this day and signed "A SOUTH BRITON" that this answer was extorted from me by a most respectful and most sincere zeal for this country; a zeal, which I hope will never be ridiculed though it were but in the meanest member of the community.

But especially allow me to premise that I enter on this task without the least spirit of party, or taint of self-interest: If I hold in the utmost detestation the false policy of having been most unnecessarily plunged into that abyss of a continental war, it is not with less contempt that I have beheld the measures of the succeeding ministry; measures, one would imagine, expressly calculated to give honour to the preceeding one, in the points too in which it least deserved honour. If as to the manner of crudely plaistering up a peace intrinsically necessary; if as to the rotten prop employed for the sake of making that peace go down; if as to the unpopular extension of the excise; if as to the pitiful procedure against Mr. W—— and a parcel of harmless publishers and printers; if as to the mean and yet alarming dismissal of a general officer for the reason on earth that ought to have been the last so much as suspected, not to mention other points of equal wisdom. I say, if, as to all these, the person called the Scotch minister, or his adherents, or successors, had adopted a plan formed by their most inveterate enemies, they could hardly have conducted themselves worse. To say but the truth, it is almost cowardly to write against men, who

who seem never weary of acting against themselves. But to the point. The letter-writer imputes the general ill-impression, which he supposes, with, I am afraid, too much reason, in the people of South-Britain against the Scotch, to the resentment, in the former, of the royal choice of a North-British minister.

But surely nothing can be imagined more indefensible, either in point of justice or policy, than the excitation of this spirit of animosity in one part of the nation against the other, upon so weak, so groundless, so false a pretext.

It is worthy of remark that it was the true genuine object, and particularly a Somers and a Godolphin, ever-respectable names, that accomplished an union of which the great objects were to compact into one great and firm body of dominion, those territories which nature had made one island, and which all sound policy must of course wish to be under one government; and especially to deprive France of that resource so pernicious to this part of the island, in setting the Scotch against it, a poor, brave, hardy people, against whom there was so much to lose, and so little to gain. This is so exactly true, that one of the greatest blows that France received in the course of Queen Anne's reign was universally allowed to be its loss of this resource, by the union. A resource in attention to which Scotland has been cemented to France by innumerable treaties, by some marriages, and especially by a general naturalization of the Scotch, which some here are so fond of treating as worse than aliens among us. And what was the basis of all this French kindness to them, but the mischief that in some neighbourhood was in pain to do us, on the most critical occasions; of which the northern provinces of England had too often experienced the violence.

But as this union was notoriously, through the superior abilities of the then whig-ministry, brought about, against the grain of the people of Scotland in general, it could not, in nature be expected that all ferment would immediately subside, or all prejudices be extinguished, especially from minds so re-

acious of them, as those of the Scotch almost characteristically are. So that some subsequent commotions, risings, or rebellions, were more properly the objects of the pity due to wrong heads, than of the detestation due to bad hearts. But allowing even the faults of the smaller number to be faults that deserved punishment, ought not the fidelity, the loyalty of that superior number who joined so effectually to crush the revolts of their countrymen, in all justice, to pass rather for the rational spirit than the delusions or madness of a few?

But to come down to times that most immediately affect us; could it ever have been imagined that the sensible, the brave, the frank-hearted English would have suffered themselves to receive such cruel, so such ungenerous, such even ungratefully impressions, as the letter-writer imputes to them, against their own countrymen and faithful fellow-subjects? And at what a time too! At the close of a war in which they had with heart and hand co-operated to the advancement of the honour and welfare of their now common mother-country. And all this virulence without the least shadow of a cause or provocation. For, surely, to give for a cause, that a minister was chosen out of that nation, is full as absurd, as to aver that one of that nation had a right to be minister because he was a Scotchman. Would any man in his senses, deny to a whole people, who in their reliance on the inviolable sacredness of the public faith, suffered the reduction of their kingdom into the state of a province, that privilege of having occasionally, a minister chosen out of it; which could not be legally denied, to the most inconsiderable province, nay to the meanest borough or village in the whole British dominions, or Ireland, North-America, or the West-Indies included?

If a doctrine so replete with flagrant injustice was to be admitted, the Scotch must be lost to all sense of honour, or love of country, if to free themselves from the horrors of such an unheard-of condition as that of being neither a state nor a province they did not exert all the power that is left them. At least their blood could not be worse spent than in the service of an ungrateful

most of the country; that absolves them from their allegiance; that moment that it follows them for its children, on a footing of equality with the rest of its subjects. In such a case the guilt of rebellion would not be theirs but of those whose provocation would make of rebellion even a virtue. But, thank God! that doctrine is not yet established by law, whatever footing it may have unfortunately gained by vulgar prejudice. A prejudice, for the vilest ends, first raised, propagated, and cultivated by that German faction, which, in the late reigns, unmercifully subjected the true permanent interests of this country to the madness of those continental measures which were so absurd and destructive, that even the man himself who first fulminated against them, then adopted them, was forced to set the example of sacrificing, in his negotiations for a peace, acquisitions of the British arms to those unbrishish politics, which was all that he could justly brag of guiding, for as to any successes of the war, nothing can be demonstrated more clearly than that all his share in them, was his having poisoned the fruit of them, even himself the judge, if you will believe his words before his words. However, in this reign, that German faction, not contented with having in the precedent come, robbed us of every ally on the continent, except just the one whom not to have had would have been the gain, they have, without remorse or compunction, sought to deprive this part of the nation of the natural affection and cordial assistance of the other part. And in that endeavour, are they not exactly playing the game into the hands of the French? Can anything be more favourable to them than the sowing such seeds of division? Can you imagine that that alert national will not do their utmost to foment this unnatural jealousy? Is it very improbable, that they may have, small shapes and masks, spies, agents, for secret emissaries to pour oil into the flames? Who knows, but that even some of these incendiary writings may come from them? In the number of which, however, nothing is farther from my meaning than the including the latter. I am now answering. On the contrary, I rely so much on the

writer's good intentions that I flatter myself he will rather be pleased at my pointing out to him the service such opinions are of to our common enemies the French. In that spirit I offer here to his consideration an extract from a letter of monsieur de St. Foix, one in a considerable employ in the French ministry to M. d'Eon, dated the 16th of April, 1763, faithfully rendered into English.

"In truth, my dear friend, your people of England are of a strange turn, and your Scotch must be tame idiots indeed that abound in good nature. If it had pleased God that I had been born in Scotland, I should have looked on the English as my cruellest enemies, that all the time they were pretending brotherly equality, would use me as a slave, and make me feel the most opprobrious contempt."

These are doubtless the sentiments France must wish to instil into our fellow-subjects of North Britain, in which the German faction has so faithfully served her; and with what impolicy too, even as to the ends proposed by the leaders of it! For to say nothing of the advantage needlessly furnished to the Scotch minister by giving him a whole nation for his support, that without the circumstance of his being abused purely for his being of it, had not the least care or concern about him, is there an aphorism more trite or more true, than that in the attack of a person, where the principal stress is laid on a point of palpable innocence by way of charge against him, he and his friends, or adherents, have a plausible right to urge, that it is for want of real faults that he is accused of what is no fault at all? I do not say, however, that this defence is quite admissible, but surely nothing on earth can be more just than to aver that it is for errors of administration that that minister is strictly accountable, and not for an accident of birth; which is neither to be imputed to him as a fault, nor mentioned as a merit, being in all truth, a matter of the most perfect indifference.

I am, Sir, Your most humble servant,
A. BARRON.
[Glasgow.]
Though we have declined inserting any of the illiberal insults upon our fellow

fellow subjects of the North hitherto, yet as the controversy about them here, seems managed with candour and decency, we shall, in our next, give a paper or two more on the subject from the same writers.]

Description of the African ALOE, with a fine Engraving thereof.

ALOE, *Tourn. Inst. R. H.* 366. *Tab.* 191. *Raii Method.* 117. *Boerb. Ind. Plant. Par. 2.* 128. *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 389.

ALOE.

THIS genus of plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranged in the second section of his ninth class, intitled, "Herbs with a lilly flower of one leaf, cut into six segments, whose empalement turns to a fruit, having three cells, which are filled with seed." Mr. Ray places it in his twenty-third class of plants, which is intitled, "Herbs with grass leaves, bearing flowers, and a three-cornered seed-vessel." Dr. Linnaeus places it in his sixth class, titled, *Hexandria Monogynia*, i. e. plants whose flowers have six stamina, and one germen. Dr. Boerhaave ranges it under his class of plants which arise from seeds with a single leaf.

Dr. Linnaeus has divided the plants, which have always been included in this genus, into two different genera: To one he continues the title of Aloe; and the other he calls the Agave. Under the first he ranges all those whose flowers are tubulous, and the stamina are no longer than the tube of the flower: And those with a funnel-shaped flower, whose stamina are stretched out beyond the petals, he placed under the title Agave; so that the common great Aloe, and all those other sorts, whose center leaves are closely folded over each other; and flower but once, come under this genus.

The species here represented is, *Aloe Africana foliis planis latioribus conjugatis, carinatis, flore rubro*, i. e. African Aloe with broad plain fleshy leaves joined closely together, and a red flower, commonly called the broadest leaved Tongued Aloe.

This sort was raised from seeds, which came from the Cape of Good Hope several years ago; but I have not found it mentioned in any of the

catalogues of plants yet printed. I have twice raised the plants from seeds, which have always proved to be the same. Dr. Linnaeus, in his enumeration of the species of plants, supposes but nine sorts of Aloe, which are specifically distinct; so has joined five or six plants as varieties under the same specific title, many of which are as different in their habit as can possibly be imagined; some of them growing with tall stems, which resemble trees, while others are very humble plants, rarely rising with stems above three or four inches high. The leaves of some of the sorts are very long, narrow, and greatly sawed on their edges; others have broad thick succulent leaves, with scarce any serratures on their edges. Some have spines on both sides their leaves; others have no spines; so that there can be no doubt of their being distinct species; for all those sorts which have produced seeds in England, which have been sown, have constantly produced plants nearly in shape to their parent plants, having only differed in the size or thickness of their leaves; and never varied so much in their form of growth, as to render it difficult to know their parent plants.

The doctor has joined the American Aloe, from which the Horse Aloe is procured, with the Succotrine Aloe, making them only varieties of the same species; to which he has added fifteen other sorts all differing greatly in form, size, and make of their leaves, as also in their flowering; so that whoever considers these plants with any degree of accuracy, must allow them to be so many species.

The two sorts of Aloe, from whence the shop Aloes is extracted, are, 1. *Aloe Succotrina, angustifolia, spinosa, flore purpureo*. *Com. Hort.* 1. p. 91. the narrow prickly-leaved Aloe of Succotra, with a purple flower. From this plant the best sort of Aloes is extracted; which is done by cutting off the leaves near the stem, and suspending them by threads, with the part which is cut downwards, placing an earthen vessel under them, to receive the juice as it falls from the leaves, which is of a yellowish colour when it drops out first; but, as it dries and hardens, becomes much darker. This juice which drops without expression is the purest kind of Aloes. After this they press the leaves,

The ALOE



water, and got out a great quantity of juice, which is generally mixed with the pulp of the plant, to produce a very coarse sort of Aloe, which is known in the shops by the name of Aloe Casbah. This sort is seldom used in medicine, but is given to horses as is also that which is extracted from the other sort of Aloe, called *Alghair* by Caspar Bauhin. This is a native of the West-Indies, from whence the Aloe is brought, which is generally known in the shops by the title of Barbadoes Aloe, though it is common in most of the other islands.

Letter of M. Brady, Physician to Prince Charles of Lorraine, concerning an extraordinary sleeper.

A Woman named Elizabeth A. ten years of age, of a healthy strong constitution, who had long been servant to the Count of St. Guisain, near the town of Metz; about the beginning of 1758, when she was thirty six years of age, grew extremely restless and melancholy. In the month of August in the same year, she fell into a sleep which held four days, notwithstanding all possible endeavours to awake her. At length she awakened naturally, but became more restless and uneasy than before. For six or seven days, however she remained her usual employment until she fell asleep again, which continued eighteen hours. From that time to the year 1753, which is fifteen years, she fell asleep daily about three o'clock in the morning, without waking until about eight or nine at night. In 1753, indeed, her sleep returned to the natural periods for four months; and in 1758, a tertian ague prevented her sleeping for three weeks. On February 20, 1755, M. Brady, with a surgeon, went to see her; about five o'clock in the evening they found her pulse extremely regular; on asking hold of her arm it was so tight, that it was not bent without much trouble. They then attempted to lift up her head, but her neck and back were as stiff as her arms. He hollowed in her ear as loud as his voice could reach, he thrust a needle into her flesh up to the bone, he put a piece of rag to her nose flaming with spirit of wine, and let it burn some time; all these with-

out being able to disturb her in the least. At length in about six hours and a half, her limbs began to relax, in eight hours she turned herself in the bed, and then suddenly raised herself up, sat her down by the fire, eat heartily, and began to spin. It must be observed here, that before the coming of M. Brady, a surgeon had given this unfortunate woman a vomit, which would certainly have killed her had she then waked; at other times they whipped her till the blood came; they rubbed her back with honey, and then exposed it to the fumes of the bees; they thrust nails under her finger nails; and what will scarcely be credited, these barbarous trials of expiments continued more the gratifying their own curiosity at the expense of the unhappy subject, than the recovery of the malady.

Extract of Sir William Gooch, former Governor of Virginia.

NOTHING is unworthy of publication, which may convey a useful lesson to mankind. Sir William Gooch being in conversation with a gentleman in a street of the city of Williamsburgh, returned the salute of a negro, who was paying by about his master's business. Sir, said the gentleman, does your honour descend so far as to salute a slave? Why, (replied the governor) Yes: I cannot suffer a man of his condition to exceed me in good manners.

Perhaps never repentment was more different an impression the following incident gives us of another Governor of Virginia.

The laws of that country were formerly oppressive to the Quakers. Lord Howard of Effingham, having an aversion to those sectaries, but then rigidly executed, in consequence of which they suffered many vexations. A deputation of them at length waited upon him at Turkey Island, requesting, with a book in hand, that he would mitigate or repeal the laws. On his answer, the Lord said, will you be done? Yes, by G—d, answered the governor, and the Lord's will shall be done. I give you my word.

Virginia. Description

leaves, and get out a great quantity of juice, which is generally mixed with the pulp of the plant, so produces a very coarse sort of Aloes, which is known in the shops by the name of Aloe Caballina. This sort is seldom used in medicine, but is given to horses: as is also that which is extracted from the other sort of Aloe, called *Vulgaris* by Caspar Bauhin. This is a native of the West-Indies, from whence the Aloe is brought, which is generally known in the shops by the title of Barbadoes Aloes, though it is common in most of the other islands.

Letter of M. Brady, Physician to Prince Charles of Lorrain, concerning an extraordinary Sleeper.

A Woman named Elizabeth Arten of a healthful strong constitution, who had long been servant to the curate of St. Guilain, near the town of Mons; about the beginning of 1738, when she was thirty six years of age, grew extremely restless and melancholy. In the month of August in the same year, she fell into a sleep which held four days, notwithstanding all possible endeavours to awake her. At length she awaked naturally, but became more restless and uneasy than before. For six or seven days, however she resumed her usual employments until she fell asleep again, which continued eighteen hours. From that time to the year 1753, which is fifteen years, she fell asleep daily about three o'clock in the morning, without waking until about eight or nine at night. In 1745, indeed, her sleep returned to the natural periods for four months: and in 1748, a tertian ague prevented her sleeping for three weeks. On February 20, 1755, M. Brady, with a surgeon, went to see her; about five o'clock in the evening they found her pulse extremely regular; on taking hold of her arm it was so rigid, that it was not bent without much trouble. They then attempted to lift up her head, but her neck and back were as stiff as her arms. He hollowed in her ear as loud as his voice could reach, he thrust a needle into her flesh up to the bone, he put a piece of rag to her nose flaming with spirit of wine, and let it burn some time; all these with-

August, 1764.

out being able to disturb her in the least. At length in about six hours and a half, her limbs began to relax, in eight hours she turned herself in the bed, and then suddenly raised herself up, sat her down by the fire, eat heartily, and began to spin. It must be observed here, that before the coming of M. Brady, a surgeon had given this unfortunate woman a vomit, which would certainly have killed her had she then waked; at other times they whipped her till the blood came; they rubbed her back with honey, and then exposed it to the stings of the bees; they thrust nails under her finger nails; and what will scarcely be credited, these barbarous triers of experiments consulted more the gratifying their own curiosity at the expence of the unhappy subject, than the recovery of the malady.

Anecdote of Sir William Gooch, sometime Governor of Virginia.

NOTHING is unworthy of publication, which may convey a useful lesson to mankind. Sir William Gooch being in conversation with a gentleman in a street of the city of Williamsburgh, returned the salute of a negro, who was passing by about his master's business. Sir, said the gentleman, does your honour descend so far as to salute a slave? Why (replied the governor) Yes: I cannot suffer a man of his condition to exceed me in good manners.

Perhaps never reprimand was more delicate.

How different an impression the following incident gives us of another governor of Virginia:

The laws of that country were formerly oppressive to the Quakers. Lord Howard of Effingham, having an aversion to those sectaries, put them rigidly in execution; in consequence of which they suffered many vexations. A deputation of them at length waited upon him at Turkey-Island, requesting, with a buckram kind of humility, a mitigation of his severity. On his absolute refusal.—Well (replied their chief) the Lord's will then be done! Yes, by G—d, answered the governor, and the lord's * will shall be done, I give you my word.

VARIGNANO.
Description

G g g

* *Meaning himself.*

Description of an uncommon Spider hitherto unobserved by the Naturalists. From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

THE Abbe Sauvages, gives it the appellation of the mason-spider, on account of its very singular method of constructing its habitation. This insect, it seems, making choice of a smooth spot of ground on an inclined plane, burrows a hole perpendicularly into the earth, to the depth of a foot or two, all the way of equal diameter, and large enough to admit of its passing up and down with ease. This hole it lines all round with a thick web, as well to prevent the earth from tumbling in, as it passes up and down the sides, as to give it notice of what is doing at the mouth of its cave; the entrance of which is closed by a door or trap, of very singular contrivance. It consists of different strata of earth, diluted and fastened together with a multiplicity of threads, apparently to prevent its cracking, and to keep its parts together. Its shape is perfectly round, and so exactly fitted to the top of the hole, that not the least mark of the joining is to be seen. The external surface, which is even with that of the earth, is flat and rough; but the inside is convex and smooth. Add to this, that it is covered also with a downy web, whose texture is very close and strong; and, being extended on one side to the edge of the door, is fastened to the side of the hole; forming a kind of joint or hinge, by means of which the door opens and shuts. It is admirable that this joint is always fastened to the higher side of the hole, so that the door falls down of its own weight. A circumstance that seems to indicate in this insect a knowledge of the force of gravity. To the pains which this little animal takes to close the entrance of its habitation, may be added, as equally singular, the care it takes to conceal itself; there being no external appearance when the door is shut, of any such subterraneous retreat. The address of this insect to prevent the opening of the door, when discovered, is farther amazing. As was with great difficulty the Abbe Sauvages, got it half open with a point of a pin, the force exerted to keep it close being

astonishing in so small an insect. Having got it so far open, however, as to look in, he saw the spider lying on its back, fastened by its legs to one side of the hole, and also to the inside of the door; in which attitude it exerted all its force to keep the door shut; so that while the abbe pulled one way and the spider the other, it opened and shut alternately for a considerable while; the gallant spider being determined not to give up the point till the last extremity. When M. Sauvages suddenly jerked up the trap, however, with a force it could no longer resist, it precipitated suddenly to the bottom of its cave. This experiment he frequently repeated, and as constantly observed the spider hasten up to defend the entrance of his castle. At the same time it is remarkable that this insect took no notice, and appeared totally insensible of the preparations making to take away its whole habitation, by digging up the adjacent earth; the abbe constantly finding them fastened behind their door, without taking any precautions to escape. But notwithstanding this insect displays so much strength and dexterity in the defence of its mansion, it is no sooner introduced into the open air, than it appears languid, heavy, and insensible; a circumstance which gives our naturalist reason to think, it is a nocturnal insect, and that the light is destructive to its organs of sensation.

Reflections on the Condition of the common People in Poland. By King Stanislaus.

THE insolence with which the patricians behaved to the plebeians of Rome, before the latter had recourse to violence, and by the authority of their tribunes had counterpoised the weight of the nobility, may give a just idea of that severity with which we treat the common people in Poland.

Indeed, the latter are still more oppressed than were the commons of Rome; who enjoyed some kind of freedom, even during those times when they were under their greatest subjection to the higher order of the republic. It may be truly said, that the common people in Poland are in a state of extreme servitude; although it is certain, they ought to be regarded as the principal support of the nation; and

and I am firmly persuaded, that the low estimation in which they are held, will be attended with very dangerous consequences. Who, in fact, produce riches and plenty to a kingdom? Who pay taxes, and support the expences of government? Who furnish our armies with recruits, cultivate our fields, and gather in our harvest? Who supply our wants, indulge our indolence and luxury, and are in some degree, the source of all our pleasures? Are they not the very populace, whom we treat with so much rigour and disdain? And were it not for them, should we not be ourselves obliged to work, and discharge all those menial and laborious offices, to which the meanness of their birth, and their poverty, subject them? Doubtless, persons so necessary to the state, ought to be held in some consideration; and yet we hardly distinguish them from the beasts which they keep to till the soil: nay, we are often less sparing of their labour than that of animals, and too frequently transfer them, by a scandalous traffic, to masters equally cruel, who soon oblige them, by excessive labour, to earn the price of their new servitude.

It is not without horror I reflect on the law which imposes only a fine of fifteen franks on a gentleman for killing a peasant. At such a price is it, that in Poland the rigour of that justice is absurdly mitigated, which in every other country, agreeably to the law of God, condemns to death every person, without distinction, who murders another. It is in Poland alone, where the common people appear to be deprived of all the rights of humanity. In the mean time we see our neighbouring nations, justly solicitous to cherish this part of their respective states. The populace are almost every where free; in England, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, and many other republics, the people make a part of the government: We alone look upon the lower order of men as creatures of another species, and would almost refuse them the privilege of breathing the same air with ourselves.

It is true, that from the nature of our constitution we have no need of their councils, nor are obliged to admit them into our diets: Their assistance is, nevertheless, necessary to us,

and for that reason we ought not to treat them with so much cruelty. There is, indeed, no law in nature or reason, that will authorize the terrible yoke we have imposed on them. God, in creating man, gave him liberty: By what right then can he be deprived of it, unless by the law of arms, the authority which justice assumes to punish criminals, and the fatal necessity of preventing the dreadful effects of excessive lunacy? Is it because certain individuals have the misfortune to be born our subjects, that we are dispensed from observing towards them that first and fundamental rule of all justice and society, *sum cuique*? Doth the prerogatives of a paramount or sovereign, authorize him to lay upon them greater burthens than they can bear; and afterwards to strip them and their families of the little substance their industry may have found means to scrape together, in spite of his avarice and injustice?

But, besides the objections that may be made in point of conscience, to the cruelty of oppressing so many unhappy objects, it is, in my opinion, inconsistent with true policy, and may be productive of considerable evils to the state. It is, in the first place, very natural for those who are oppressed with a galling and heavy burthen, to ease themselves of it as soon as possible: Is it not therefore likely, that our people will make some such effort to deliver themselves from our tyranny? This is certainly the point to which their murmurs and complaints, sooner or later must tend. Hitherto accustomed to their chains, they have no thoughts of breaking them; but should any one of those unhappy people, of a bold and enterprising disposition, lay the plan, and foment the spirit, of a revolt, what mound can be opposed of sufficient strength to withstand the impetuosity of the torrent? Will it not force its passage through many terrible breaches and overwhelm the republic? We have a recent example of what may be dreaded in this particular, by the late rebellion in the Ukraine; which was occasioned only by the oppression of those among us, who have acquired domains in that district. We despise the courage of the wretched inhabitants of that country, but they find resources in their

despair; now is there anything more terrible than the despair of cowards? In the second place, let us take a review of the state to which the people of our kingdom are reduced. Rendered brutal by their extreme poverty, they spend their days in a stupid indolence, which is frequently taken for insensibility. They apply themselves to no art, nor pique themselves on any kind of industry; working only just so much as they are compelled to, by the fear of punishment. Convinced that they cannot reap the fruits of their ingenuity, they check their natural talents and do not even make attempts to display them. Hence arises that frequent dearth of which we ourselves are generally the cause, and would it be surprizing that we should want even the common necessities of life, if those who are to furnish them, cannot hope to reap the profit of the labour and pains they take in so doing? It is among freemen only that we see emulation; slaves will exert themselves no farther than is absolutely necessary for self-preservation. Providence seems to have distributed its various gifts in such a manner, as to have established a kind of equality in the different conditions of mankind. To some it hath given riches and power; to others an happy capacity, or useful talents to indemnify them for those other distinctions it hath denied them. The former would be too vain if they possessed both genius and wealth at the same time; and the latter too unhappy if their mental qualifications did not raise them above the meanness of their birth. Thus the great and the mean live in a reciprocal dependence on each other; the gentleman being necessitated to have recourse to the industry of the artizan, and the artizan, in his turn, having no other means of subsistence than by supplying the wants of the gentleman. We ought, therefore, to hold the merit of the artizan, in the same estimation as he doth the advantages we procure him in return. Without a reciprocal intercourse of interest and good offices, between the higher and lower ranks of people, every state must necessarily fall to decay, and become as defective as that of Poland, in the arts of invention or commerce, and, indeed, of all those necessary supplies which tend

either to the ornament or use of society. A Polish nobleman, frequently condemns his subjects to death, without any trial or formal process; or if he has recourse to a judicary tribunal, of what is it composed? Will not such a tribunal, instituted by himself, consist of pliant judges, who will consult the gratification of his passions and inclinations, rather than tenaciously persevere, at their own hazard, to act agreeable to the dictates of honour and conscience?

“Experience every day informs us, that the slavery of our subjects depopulates our country. I will suppose, that a peasant born my subject, should settle himself in the district of a neighbouring lord, in hopes of milder treatment from his new master; I discover it, and reclaim him. In this case, however, I do an injury to his new sovereign, who would not have received his homage, had he no use for him, and I ruin my subject, in taking him from an happier situation, to plunge him into his former indigence. Again, I will suppose, that a gentleman should possess a town or village, so populous, that the lands depending on it should not be sufficient to supply the inhabitants with necessary subsistence, and that his neighbour, on the other hand, should possess more land than he had hands to cultivate; what would be the necessary consequence of this inequality? A number of subjects, without a sufficient quantity of land to afford them subsistence, are as useless to a state, as a quantity of land without subjects to cultivate it. Hence it is, that so many districts lie uncultivated, and almost uninhabited in Poland. The republic, in general, is a sufferer by it, and the proprietors of those districts, in particular, much more. The latter want subjects, and yet dare not seduce those of other nobles, who will demand them back, from a false notion of honour, even in cases where subjects are a burthen to them.

It is almost inconceivable, that a country so abundantly fertile by nature as ours, should, in proportion to its vast extent, contain so small a number of inhabitants; inasmuch, that a fourth part of the kingdom lies totally waste. Add to this, that we have no manufactures, no traffic, no commerce; while the navigable rivers that traverse the

the country, and even our vicinity to the sea, presents us, in vain, with the means of carrying on a foreign trade, which we give up to other nations.

Hence arises that astonishing scarcity of money, which universally prevails, and the difficulty of raising the subsidies of the kingdom; hence the penurious method of living, and sordid appearance of almost all the houses of our nobles: but if each of them, disburthened of the care of maintaining their subjects, should allow them to reap the fruits of their own labour, the state would soon put on a new face. The slave, whose mind is depressed from the weight of the yoke he hath borne from his infancy, however dull and slow of conception, will soon discover the secret of earning a livelihood, and even the means of acquiring riches. We should soon see Poland become a kind of public mart, for all its neighbouring nations; these would

presently supply us with every thing we might want, and we should gladly in return give up to them our useless superfluities. We should no longer see the grass grow in the streets of our towns and villages; which would, probably soon require to be enlarged, for a rising generation of inhabitants, who, so far from confining themselves to the narrow views of their forefathers, would indulge in the enjoyment of that plenty which first contributed to their existence. We should no longer blush to see our public edifices falling to ruins; we should no longer be ashamed of the poverty of our citizens, the ignorance and incapacity of our artizans, or any of those disorders which are now the effect of our bad police; but might, in time, see one of our vassals negotiating more considerable sums than the whole amount of the present revenues of the state." [Monthly Review.]

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE CONTEST.

THE tongue and eye, in contest met,
Try'd which could best discover,
How much, in Love's soft silken net,
Entangled was the lover.

The tongue, with all its art essay'd,
To tell its inclination;
The eye, of its own glance afraid,
Betray'd the warmest passion.

The stricken deer in silence moans
The rankling wound's sad smart;
And piteous eyes, instead of groans,
Declare a wounded heart.

So, dearest Polly, would you know
With how much warmth I love,
'Tis not in words full power to shew
What looks alone can prove.

PROLOGUE to the LYAR.

WHAT various revolutions in our art,
Since Thespis first sung ballads in a cart!

By nature fram'd the witty war to wage,
And lay the deep foundations of the stage,
From his own soil that bard his pictures drew: [knew,
The gaping crowd the mimic features
And the broad jest with fire electric flew.
Succeeding times, more polish'd and refin'd,
To rigid rules the comic muse confin'd:
Robb'd of the nat'ral freedom of her song,
In art's measures now she floats along;

No sprightly sallies rouse the slumb'ring pit;
Thalia, grown mere architect in wit,
To doors and ladders has confin'd her cares,
Convenient closets, and a snug back-stairs;
'Twixt her and satire has dissolv'd the league,
And jilted humour to enjoy intrigue.
To gain the suff'rage of this polish'd age,
We bring to-night a stranger on the stage:
His fire de Vega; we confess this truth,
Lest you mistake him for a British youth.
Severe the censure on my feeble pen;
Neglecting manners, that the critics men:
Thus if I hum or ha, or name report,
'Tis serjeant Splitcause from the inns of court:

If, at the age that ladies cease to dance,
To romp at Ranelagh, or read romance,
I draw a dowager inclin'd to man,
Or paint her rage for China or Japan,
The true original is quickly known,
And lady Squab proclaim'd throughout the town.

But in the following group let no man dare
To claim a limb, nay, not a single hair;
What gallant Briton can be such a sot,
To own the child a Spaniard has begot?

EPILOGUE to the Sonnet

Between Miss Grantham and Old Wilding.

By a Man of Fashion.

M. Gr. HOLD, Sir,
Our plot concluding, and strict justice done,
Let me be heard as counsel for your Son.

Acquit

Acquit I can't; I mean to mitigate;
 Prose the all lying! what would be the
 fate
 Of this and every other earthly state?
 Consider, sir, if once you cry it down,
 You'll shut up ev'ry coffee-house in town:
 The tribe of politicians will want food;
 Ev'n now half-famish'd—for the public good.
 All Grub-street murderers of men and
 sense,
 And every office of intelligence,
 And would be bankrupts, the whole lying
 race,
 And no Gazette to publish their disgrace.
O. Wild. Too mild a sentence! must the
 good and great
 Patriots be wrong'd, that booksellers may eat?
M. Gr. your patience, sir; yet hear ano-
 ther word. [sword:
 Turn to that hall were justice wields her
 Think in what narrow limits you would draw,
 By this prescription, all the the sons of law:
 For 'tis the fix'd, determin'd rule of courts,
 (Vyner will tell you, nay, even Coke's
 reports)
 All pleaders may when difficulties rise,
 To gain one truth, expend a hundred lies.
O. Wild. To curb this practice, I am
 somewhat loath;
 A lawyer has no credit but on oath,
M. Gr. Then to the softer sex some favour
 shew:
 Leave no possession of our modest no!
O. Wild. Oh, freely, Ma'am, we'll that
 allowance give,
 So that two no's be held affirmative;
 Provided ever, that your pish and fie,
 On all occasions, should be deem'd a lie.
M. Gr. Hard terms!
 On this rejoinder then I rest my cause:
 Should all pay homage to truth's sacred laws,
 Let us examine what would be the case:
 Why, many a great man would be out of
 place. [ter restore;
O. Wild. 'T would many a virtuous charac-
M. Gr. But take a character from many
 more. [I submit,
O. Wild. Strong are your reasons; yet, ere
 I mean to take the voices of the Pit.
 Is it your pleasures that we make a rule,
 That ev'ry liar be proclaim'd a fool,
 Fit subjects for our author's ridicule?

EXTRACTS from GOTHAM, part 3.
 By Mr. Churchill.

How much do they mistake, how lit-
 tle know [flow
 Of kings of kingdoms, and the pains which
 From royalty, who fancy that a crown,
 Because it glistens, must be lin'd with down.
 With outside show, and vain appearance
 caught,
 They look no farther, and by Folly taught,
 Prize high the toys of thrones, but never find
 One of the many cares which lurk behind.

The gem they worship, which a crown
 adorns, [thorns:
 Nor once suspect that crown is lin'd with
 O might reflection folly's place supply,
 Would we one moment use her piercing eye,
 Then should we learn what woe from gran-
 deur springs,
 And learn to pity, not to envy kings,
 The villager, born humbly and bred hard,
 Content his wealth, and poverty his guard
 In action simply just, in conscience clear,
 By guilt untainted, undisturb'd by fear.
 His means but scanty, and his wants but few,
 Labour his business and his pleasure too,
 Enjoys more comforts in a single hour,
 Than ages give the wretch condemn'd to
 pow'r. [oppress'd,
 Not so the king—with anxious cares
 His bosom labours and admits not rest.
 A glorious wretch, he sweats beneath the
 weight
 Of majesty, and gives up ease for state."
 "Weak is that throne, and in itself un-
 sound
 Which takes not solid virtue for its ground,
 All envy pow'r in others, and complain
 Of that which they would perish to obtain.
 Nor can those spirits turbulent and bold,
 Not to be aw'd by threats, nor bought with
 gold,
 Be hush'd to peace, but when fair legal sway,
 Makes it their real int'rest to obey,
 When kings, and none but fools can then
 rebel,
 Not less in virtue, than in pow'r excel."
 "The wicked statesman, whose false heart
 pursues
 A train of guilt, who acts with double views,
 And wears a double face, whose base designs
 Strike at his monarch's throne, who under-
 mines,
 E'en whilst he seems his wishes to support,
 Who seizes all departments, packs a court,
 Maintains an agent on the judgment seat
 To screen his crimes, and make his frauds
 complete;
 New models armies and around the throne
 Will suffer none but creatures of his own,
 Conscious of such his baseness, well may try,
 Against the light to skur his master's eye,
 To keep him coop'd, and far remov'd from
 those,
 Who, brave, and honest, dare his crimes disclose,
 Nor ever let him in one place appear,
 Where truth, unwelcome truth, may wound
 his ear."

THE VACATION.

WHEN late impatient of delay,
 Each youthful student hail'd the day;
 The day ordain'd to set him free,
 The glorious day of liberty;
 When science now, due vigils kept,
 (For not an idle wink he'd slept;
 You need not sneer, but view his bed
 Awful, with Homer at its head,
 And

And sure no scholar can refuse
To nod awhile with epic muse)
Gracious had given him a dismissal
From all the toils of erudition;
Fearing, lest too much reading might
Disturb his brain, or hurt his sight:
With hasty motion, eager looks,
See him prepar'd to shut his books;
See the fierce duns around him stand,
Fire in each eye, bills in each hand:
Portmanteaus, boxes, strew'd around,
Extended o'er the spacious ground;
Whilst busy footmen strive to please,
And carriers chuckle o'er their fees.
Now fancy paints the silvan scene,
And cheats each eye with things unseen:
The youth with cracking whip expresses
Their perfect sense of happiness.
Curs'd be my desp'rate lot, I cry'd,
These heart-elating joys deny'd.
To college chain'd in evil hour,
By the relentless hand of pow'r;
Left by my friends, whom pleasure calls
Far from these loan'd widow'd walls,
To mingle in the rural train,
Where peace, good-humour ever reign;
Where sport and mirth their joys dispense,
Joys rais'd, refin'd by innocence;
Where Health, Contentment at her side,
In all her bloom, loves to reside.
Whilst I, whom fickle Fortune fools,
A victim made to college rules,
Forlorn must (thus her godship chooses)
Stay here forsooth to guard the muses,
Prolonging still the murmur'ing tone,
Apollo pluck'd me by the gown:
His graceful mein, and courteous nod,
Struck me with awe, and spoke the god.
Cease, cease, my son, these vain complaints,
Nor cherish thoughts, which chagrin paints
On thy distemper'd brain. Her throne
Again let reason take, and own
That bliss to no one spot confin'd,
Aries from, and centres in the mind.
What though companions hence are flown,
Make time thy friend, call him thy own:
Time, which, "if rightly understood,
Is the most precious earthly Good."
Tis thine these vacant hours t'improve,
For solitude the muses love,
Through ancient and through modern lore,
The steps of science to explore,
What wisdom's proper end to scan,
What proves, what dignifies the man;
Philosophy's exalted seat
To climb, and dare be truly great.

To a young Lady on her Birth Day, from her Mother.

TO you, dear maid, my tribute now is due,
So lov'd thy graces, and thy virtues too:
Blest be the day that gave my Charlotte birth,
Which thus we hail with innocence and mirth!

A river near Winchester.

† A bill, near Winchester, belonging to the college.

Let me, bright nymph, to you my thoughts
unbend, [friend:
Thou best of daughters and thou tenderest
Soft blooming charms through all thy form
appear,
The rose and lilly fade when thou art near:
Modest and good, sincere and without art,
Thy blameless conduct shews thy spotless
heart.

To a YOUNG LADY fond of FLOWERS.

SERENE and charming is the blushing
morn, [paths adorn:
When you, bright nymph, these verdant
The spring, to please thee, beauteous is
attir'd, [fir'd;
Each opening flow'r now swells with envy
Yet strive to please the fair so much ad-
mir'd.

At sight of thee the rip'ning buds expand,
And op'ning roses seem to court thy hand:
The lark distends for thee his warbling throat,
And shakes the welkin with melodious note:
Seems to blest Sh—d's shades to chaunt thy
praise,
Where thy lov'd presence every care allays.

The WAY to be WISE:

Imitated from La Fontaine.

POOR Jenny, am'rous, young, and gay,
Having by man been led astray,
To nunn'ry dark retir'd;
There liv'd, and look'd so like a maid,
So seldom eat, so often pray'd,
She was by all admir'd.

The lady abbess oft would cry,
If any sister trod awry,
Or prov'd an idle flatterer:
"See wise and pious Mrs. Jane;
A life so strict, so grave a mien,
Is sure a worthy pattern."
A pert young slut at length replies,
"Experience, madam, makes folks wise."
"Tis that has made her such;
"And we, poor souls, no doubt, should be
"As pious and as wise as she,
"If we had seen as much."

THE MORNING.

I.

BRIGHT on her golden car Aurora rides,
The lark, high soaring, hails the dap-
pled morn! [glides,
* Itchin's blue stream in smoking currents
Cathrin's glad brow the sparkling dews
adorn.

II.

Through yonder field, now gilded by the ray,
The whistling shepherd to his crowded pen
Plods with uneven gait; while watchful Tray,
With studious eyes, his master's flock
attends.

SONG.

S O N G.

Dulce videntem Lalageni.

SWEET as th' enamell'd meads appear,
 When Flora crowns the purpled year
 With every pleasing hue:
 So sweet, nay sweeter e'en than those
 That vest the lily and the rose
 The smiles of lovely Sue.
 Blest fair! in whom we see combin'd
 Such matchless beauties with a mind
 Confessedly akin!
 In heaven such angels are, no doubt:
 Their clothing glorious all without,
 All purity within.

*Characters of the last two Bishops of London.
 Being the Substance of a late Charge to the
 Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Colchester, by
 Dr. Mosa.*

AFTER calling to their attention the singular fate of the diocese of London, which has been deprived of three of its spiritual heads in less than three years, and two of them in less than one (not by way of making any superstitious deductions from these events, so singular as to be without example in the history of the see, from its first establishment to the present time) the doctor proceeds in the following manner.

"The worthy prelate*, who has just resigned his breath, came to this high station at an advanced age; and did not fill it long enough to be well known to his clergy, especially in the more remote parts of his diocese. But, had his lot been cast among us, in the earlier part of his life, or had providence permitted him to continue his rule over us; the experience of a few years would, I doubt not, have convinced us, that a general knowledge of the world, and of business, a gentlemanly address and deportment, a just sense of his own dignity, and a becoming zeal for the interests of religion, are valuable qualities in a christian bishop, and would have made a worthy governor of a christian church.

The person†, who filled the episcopal chair immediately before him, came to it at a time, when his powers, both of body and mind, were in their vigour; but he had no opportunity of displaying them: His period was short indeed.

Offendunt terra bunc tantum fata, neque ultra Efficiunt.

But his abilities were such that, had it been the will of heaven to indulge him with a longer date, it is not to be doubted but he would have done honour to the weighty charge, with which his majesty was pleased to intrust him.

His accomplishments as a scholar, and his talents for business, were well known to

those who lived in friendship with him, and had the best knowledge of letters and of the world; and, though the high station he filled in the church for many years, and the honourable part he once had in the education of our present most gracious sovereign, engaged him in a large acquaintance with persons of the first consequence and a constant intercourse of business with the great world, yet his hours of retirement were employed in study, and the conversation of those who were most eminent for their parts and learning.

The apostle reckons it an essential property in a christian bishop, to be given to hospitality; and no man stood higher than our worthy prelate in this part of the episcopal character: his doors were open, and his table accessible to all men of distinguished knowledge in every branch of science, and the liberal arts; and he had a pleasure in contributing to the extension of society and friendship amongst persons of worth and merit, and to the more free circulation and improvement of useful learning. His own knowledge of books and of the world, and more especially an excellent taste of the *belles lettres*, enabled him to appear with great advantage in such a circle of literary friends; and on these, as on all other occasions, he was peculiarly happy in leading the conversation, by an easy and familiar habit of varying the subject, of supplying fresh matter, when it seemed to be exhausted, and supporting it with a spirit and vivacity that were natural to him, and served to render even trivial subjects interesting.

Whilst he was engaged in the important work of forming the mind and principles of our present excellent monarch, he stood foremost in the road of promotion of any man of his rank and order. But the charge he sustained was delicate as it was weighty; and, though he had all the talents that were necessary to conduct it, with honour to himself, and advantage to his royal pupil, yet he fell on a sudden under the resentment and frowns of the court, in a degree that men of his profession and order have seldom experienced; and what was worst of all, the circumstances of his case were such, as threatened to perpetuate his disgrace; and yet, after all, he had the peculiar felicity to be restored, in a few years, to the favour of his royal master, and left the world at a time when he had just received the strongest proof of it. And though the favour of courts is precarious, and extraordinary turns of fortune will always depend on particular times and conjunctures, yet such a change and exaltation after such a disgrace, could not be the work of fortune, without superior merit to give weight and force to it.

He took upon him the burthen of this great see, with a just sense of the weight and importance of it. He considered the

attelage annexed to it, as a sacred trust put into his hands, for the benefit of learning and religion; and I have often been told, by those who were most in his confidence and councils, that it was the firm purpose of his mind, to acquit himself of that trust in strict conformity to the nature of it; and to fill the dignities and other great offices of his church and diocese, with men who were most distinguished for their learning, their zeal for religion, and for our happy establishment in church and state. This plan of conduct, and these dispositions of mind, joined to a liberal and munificent heart, afforded a fair presumption, that, had

it been the will of providence to lengthen his life, every thing might have been expected from him that was becoming the dignity of a great prelate, at the head of the most important jurisdiction in his protestant kingdom.

I am glad of this opportunity of giving a public testimony of my respect for the memory of bishop Hayter, who was truly worthy of the high rank he bore in the church, and was indeed one of the most respectable persons of his order.

[The Doctor's encomium of Bishop Sherlock, is much to the same effect, as the character subjoined to his Life, which we gave our readers in our volume for, 1762.]

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, April 26.

A few days ago a vessel arrived here from New York which brought dispatches for Major Hamilton, from his excellency Major General Gage; and on Monday the 23d of April, the garrison, consisting of a company of the royal artillery, and the 40th regiment, were under arms on their respective parades; when the articles of war were read, and his majesty's orders, concerning the stoppages for provisions were intimated to the troops, who dutifully acquiesced, and behaved with great decency on the occasion. And upon Major Hamilton's telling them, that they knew their duty, and that the king's order must be immediately carried into execution, the soldiers of a regiment made no reply but returned a sergeant major to deliver the following paper for them, as it contained the opinion and intention of them all:

"We the soldiers presently serving in the 40th regiment, conscious of having at all times faithfully discharged our duty to his majesty, and considering ourselves after the war in a state of banishment, when we hoped to return home, the regiment having served upwards of forty years abroad, do acknowledge that we thought it hard to pay for provisions in a country where they had always been allowed, and where necessaries are so cheap, and we were sorry to be under a necessity of declining the stoppages till his majesty's pleasure was further known, which obliging the general at first promised us to deliver this day received his majesty's orders for the stoppages, with his most gracious promise of relief by rotation, we

think it our indispensable duty, most humbly to obey; and beg you would be pleased to acquaint the general, and his majesty's secretary at war, with our intentions.

(Signed per order)

Halifax, WILLIAM ROSE,
April 3, 1764. Serjeant-major 40th regt.
To Major Otbo Hamilton, of the 6th regiment
commanding his majesty's troops in Nova
Scotia. (See our last Vol. p. 694)

Extract of a Letter from Rookeley-Park in Jamaica, May 20, 1764.

WE have had the sharpest drought here, ever known in this part of the island; the Pimento crop will be very small, and the damage done to this is immense; grain also must be much dearer, the sun is so scorching, that it has burnt the leaves in such a manner that they drop off the trees, and others of them are dying; the sugar and rum crops for the most part are as large as ever was known, and as good in quality, which must make that commodity still cheaper with you; the reason of its being so good is, that most of them had finished cutting the canes before the drought was so severe, but the next crop you will find small enough, as it has burnt the young canes, so that they must be all stocked up and new ones planted, when it pleases the almighty to send rain. Our ground provision, which is all our bread kind, the great subsistence of ourselves and negroes, is all burnt up so that we must soon see the negroes starve for want of food. Our grass too is all burnt up, and the cattle run bleating about for want of fodder. What will become of our negroes and stock, as well as ourselves, unless some rain falls shortly, we cannot tell, as here is nothing but destruction and desolation to be seen; all the cry

H A H

I hear among the negroes it hangs, hangs, kills me.

Our Account of Mr. Allen's bequest, p. 381 being somewhat erroneous, we think it proper to give the following correct Account.

TO his widow 50*l.* in cash, and an annuity of 1300*l.* a year, payable quarterly, and charged all his estates to pay it, To the Bishop of Gloucester his Library of books.

To Mrs. Allen, his widow, one thousand pounds to dispose of in charity.

To his brother Philip, — — — 2000*l.*

To Mrs. Warburton, — — — 5000*l.*

To his nephew Philip Allen, — — — 1000*l.*

To his nephew Ralph Allen, — — — 5000*l.*

To Miss Mary Allen, his niece, — — — 10000*l.*

To Capt. William Tucker, — — — 10000*l.*

To his sister Gertrude Elliot, — — — 3000*l.*

To his nephew Philip Elliot, — — — 1000*l.*

To Capt. William Tucker, after Mrs. Allen's decease, an additional sum of — — — 5000*l.*

To Miss Mary Allen, an additional Sum of — — — 5000*l.*

To the Rev. Mr. James Sparrow, — — — 500*l.*

And to his son, — — — 100*l.*

To Mrs. Anne Bennet, — — — 100*l.*

To his great nephew, Ralph Allen, a forty-pound life annuity.

To Dr. Oliver, Jarry Peirce, John Knigg, Rev. Mr. Hurd, Ald. Chapman, William Hoare, Lewis Chatterbuck, Joseph Lobb, and Ralph Mould, 100*l.* each.

To three children of the late Henry Fielding, E. q; 100*l.* each.

To Mrs. Fielding, 100*l.*

To William Ward, and Isaac Doddsley, 100*l.* each.

To his servant Samuel Shellard, 50*l.*

To Richard Jones, and each of his menial Servants, except William Ward, Samuel Prynne, Isaac Doddsley, and Samuel Shellard, one year's wages above what shall be due to them.

To Samuel Prynne, 100*l.* and his Wife 100*l.*

He gives the overplus of the income of his estate, after paying Mrs. Allen's annuity of 1400*l.* and an annuity to his brother Philip, to Mrs. Warburton; and, after his widow's decease, entails his estate on Mrs. Warburton and her issue; which failing, to her brother, Capt. Tucker; which failing, to his niece, Miss Mary Allen, and her issue, which failing, to the heir at law.

By a codicil, November 10, 1760. he leaves to

Mrs. Moore, — — — 100*l.*

Mary Poynts, — — — 100*l.*

Alderman Chapman, — — — 100*l.*

The Bishop of Gloucester, — — — 500*l.*

And then says,

For the last instance of my friendly and grateful regards to the best of friends, as well as the most upright and ablest of mi-

nisters that has adorned our country, I give to the Right Honourable William Pitt the sum of one Thousand pounds, to be disposed of by him to any of his children that he may be pleased to appoint for it.

By a second Codicil, June 29, 1763, he confirms this Legacy.

In case Capt. Tucker shall come to the possession of his estate, he gives his niece Miss Allen an additional Sum of 15,000*l.* and desired to be buried privately in Claverton Church-Yard.

The lords commissioners of the treasury having represented to his majesty in council that the endeavours they have used for improving his majesty's revenue of customs and preventing the many frauds committed, especially in the out-ports of this kingdom, are greatly obstructed by the present state of the Isle of Man, from whence a pernicious and illicit trade is carried on to the neighbouring coasts of Great-Britain and Ireland, in violation of the laws of this country, and to the great detriment and diminution of the public revenue; and that this evil, which has long been complained of, is of late years very much increased, notwithstanding the acts made in the 7th and 12th years of the reign of king George the first, for putting a stop to such illegal and destructive practices: His majesty has been pleased, with the advice of his privy council, strictly to order and command all his officers and others, whom it may concern, that they be watchful and diligent in seeing the several laws and statutes for putting a stop to such illegal and destructive practices, duly observed and put in execution: And his majesty has likewise declared, that all persons who shall be found offending or carrying on any illicit trade and practices, contrary to the several laws and statutes afore-mentioned, will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law. And the lords commissioners of the treasury are to give strict orders to all officers under their department, that they use their utmost endeavours to carry his majesty's commands with respect to the laws and statutes afore-mentioned, into execution: And the lords commissioners of the admiralty are to station a sufficient number of ships and cutters, under the command of discreet officers, in the harbours, and on the coasts of the Isle of Man, and to give strict orders to the said officers, as well as to all others within the department, that they use their utmost endeavours to carry his majesty's commands hereby signified into execution. And the lord lieutenant of Ireland, or in his absence the lords justices of that kingdom, are to give such directions for carrying his majesty's commands herein into execution, as to them may respectively pertain.

SATURDAY, July 28.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Margaret Weston, for robbing a child

of 31. ray. 8d. Archibald Nelson, for per-
sonating a sailor, and receiving his prize
money. James Lacey and Thomas Edwards
for a highway robbery, received sentence
of death: Forty were sentenced to be trans-
ported for 7 years, two for 14 years: Four
were burnt in the hand and 4 ordered
to be whipped. Weston was afterwards re-
spited. [Michel Sampson, Billet, Bevas,
Brown, Wharton, Grey, Boylan, Jane Faulk-
ner, condemned at former sessions, have
been pardoned, and order'd to be transported
for life. Richard Lewis, Smith, Manning,
for 14 years, and Elizabeth Osborn for 7
years. Elizabeth Fowler received a free par-
don.]

MONDAY, 30.

Two tenements and a barn were consumed
by fire, at Broad-heath, near Worcester.

TUESDAY, 31.

The ship York Vrow Gertruyda Adriana,
was condemned to the captors by the lords of
appeal. She is reckoned worth 40,000l.

FRIDAY, August 3.

The parliament, which stood prorogued
to August. 16. was further prorogued to Tues-
day, October 30.

Two gentlemen walked 6 miles, up and
down the mall, in St. James's Park,
for a wager of 500 Guineas. The winner,
performed it in 35 minutes.

Was held a committee of the New bridge,
at the committee room, Black Fryars; when
upon full consideration of the apertures of
the arches of the intended bridge, their situ-
ation, and that of the bridge in general: And
also of the breadth of the river at Black
fryars (being 1129 feet) and of the nature
and form of the banks on both sides—It was
resolved That the works carried on, ap-
pear to this committee to be constructed
fully agreeable to the drawings and papers
before and approved of by us; and in the
placing thereof, the greatest regard has been
had to the navigation, with all possible tender-
ness to the private rights of individuals."

MONDAY, 6.

A house was consumed by fire, near Cuper's
bridge.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

St. James's. M. Zuccato, resident from
Venice, had an audience of leave of the king
and M. de Vignola, his successor, had his first
private audience.

SATURDAY, 11.

A cork warehouse was consumed by fire,
at Salt Petre bank.

TUESDAY, 14.

A house was consumed by fire, and others
damaged, in the Maze, Southwark.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

Lacey, Edwards and Nelson, were exe-
cuted at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence.
St. James's. M. Michel, minister from
Russia, had an audience of leave of the king.

and the next day of rest of the royal family.

SATURDAY, 18.

St. James's. M. de Blo'et, minister from
France, in the absence of count de Ouerchy,
had a private audience to deliver his creden-
tials.

SATURDAY, 25.

A clockmaker's workshop, in Rosoman's
Row, was consumed by fire; damage 700l.

Letters from Brunswick, dated the 14th
instant, bring advice, that prayers had been
put up in that dutchy, for the happy deli-
very of her royal highness the Princess Au-
gusta of England, consort to the hereditary
prince, who hath been declared pregnant at
that court.

Advices are received that the Duke of
York and Admiral Harrison, in going from
Genoa to Spezzio, were both in a dangerous
storm, and nothing but the courage and con-
duct of the English sailors saved the ship from
sinking, having lost her masts.

Seven ships from Yarmouth are returned from
the whale fishery, with seven fish amongst
them all. Ten are arrived in the Thames,
with seven fish, and two others with four
fish and 100 seal skins. One at Leith, with
one fish, one at Borrowstoneness, without
any success; at Aberdeen 1, with a very small
whale. [The fishery has been very bad this
year, and the Dutch ships took only 117
fish; not half their usual number.]

At the assizes at Maidstone, five persons
were capitally convicted: at Winchester one:
At Hull two, but reprieved: At Buckingham
two but reprieved: At Bedford two, but re-
prieved: At Worcester one, but reprieved:
at Northampton three, for murder,
(See p. 326) who were executed accord-
ingly: At Hertford two: At Salisbury
three, one of them, Jaques, for murder,
(See p. 325) who has been executed: At
Chelmsford 1: At York 1, for the murder
of his wife, who was executed, and three
others, who were reprieved. Cambridge,
Dorchester, Oxford, and Norfolk, were mai-
den assizes.

Capt. Frederick Vincent, commander of
the Osterley, in the service of the hon. East-
India company, has received from the court of
directors a gratuity of 6000l. in considera-
tion of his losses and sufferings last voyage,
by his disinterested attention to their service
on the west coast of Sumatra, which had been
reduced by the French; when he addressed
them as follows:

Hon. Gentlemen.

"This very liberal testimony of your ap-
probation of my conduct, I have the most
exalted sense of.

A duty which I thought incumbent, un-
solicited by any other motive, prompted me
to the undertaking: With pain I laid before
you a remonstrance, and am with such dig-
nity relieved, that it demands my most grate-
ful acknowledgments."

H h h 2

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all thanks and acknowledgments, as well as my perpetual study, while I have the honour to be in your service, to shew you this bounty has not been unworthily bestowed."

The following gentlemen are chosen the committee for the management of African affairs for the year ensuing: viz.

Henry Douglas, Esq;	} for London;
William Bowden, Esq;	
Charles Pole, Esq;	
Peregrine Cust, Esq;	
Joseph Champion, Esq;	} for Bristol;
Lewis, Esq;	
Thos. Smalwood, Esq;	} for Liverpool.
J. Gildart, Esq;	

Many seizures of French filks, jacks, &c. &c. to a very great amount, have been made by the custom-house officers.

An address on the peace, &c. has been presented from Bermudas.

The collection at the annual feast of the governors of St. Luke's hospital, amounted to 400l.

A new establishment, agreeable to a plan proposed by Lord Ligonier, has been made at the Royal Academy at Woolwich.

There has been put up, in the great court room at the East-India house in Leadenhall-street, the three following curious white marble statues, viz. in the centre over the chairman's seat, is placed that of Sir George Pococke, knight of the bath, and admiral of the blue; on the admiral's right hand Robert Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, and on the left Major General Laurence. These statues, which are bigger than the life, are all dressed in the Roman habit, and executed by Mr. Schemaker.

The right hon. Lord Romney, president of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, is elected an honorary member of the society of Berns; as is also Dr. Templeman, secretary to the society of arts, &c. in this metropolis.

Eight houses, and an out house, have been consumed by fire, at Abbotshury, in Dorsetshire.

Alice Hicks has been committed, for wilfully setting fire to a farmer's house, at Leddard, Faversham, which was entirely destroyed, to the damage of 400l.

The duke of York, on July 11, arrived at Turin, from Padua, where he was received with great distinction. On the 28th he arrived at Genoa, where he will embark for France. (See before p. 318.)

Recall of a letter from D. G. Esq; at Venice.

I called at Parma in my way hither, and was introduced to the duke when he dined with the duke of York. He speaks English well and understands it better. He had read Shakspeare, and was very desirous to hear our manner of speaking, which desire he showed with so much feeling and delicacy, that I readily complied, in pre-

sence of the duke of York, Lord Spencer, and the first minister. He was greatly pleased, and the next morning sent me a very handsome gold box, with some of the finest enamelled painting upon all the sides of it I ever saw. He likewise ordered apartments for me, and sent me from his court more concealed by half than I came to it.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette.

Philadelphia, July 5. By Captain Claxton, from Turks Island, we are informed, that on the first day of June a French seventy-four gun ship, with a snow, sloop and rebegue, came there from Cape Francois, turned off our people (about 200) that were making salt, plundered and burnt their cabins, and carried them, with the English vessels (about nine sail) to the Cape, where they were kept one night, and then ordered to go where they pleased, only not to return to Turks Island; that the French brought a number of people with them, among which were some tradesmen, said to be designed to build a fort; and that they had erected a light-house there. One of the vessels, we hear, went immediately to Jamaica, to inform the admiral of what had happened. Our vessels, as well as the people on the island, were robbed of sundry things by the French.

[This news has been confirmed, to our ministry, by governor Lyttelton of Jamaica, and that the famous Count D'Estaing commanded in the expedition.]

Turks Island, otherwise called Salt Tortuga, is pretty large and uninhabited, and abounds in salt. It lies in latitude ten degrees fifty-five minutes north, being about fourteen leagues distant from the north west of Margarita, and seventeen or eighteen from Cape Blanco on the Spanish main. It is reckoned among the Antilles Islands. The East End of Tortuga is rugged, and full of naked, broken rocks, which stretch out to some distance into the sea. But at the South east part is a pretty good road for shipping, which is much frequented in peacetime, particularly about the Months of May, June, July, and August, by vessels that go thither to load with salt. For the better accommodation of these vessels that go thither to load with salt, at the east end is a large salt pond, within two hundred paces of the sea, and near the west end of the island; on the South side, is a small harbour with a little stream of fresh water. This end of the island is also full of low shrubby trees; but the east end is destitute of any production of that kind, being quite rocky and barren, and yielding nothing but a coarse sort of grass. There are some goats on the island though not in great numbers. But the turtle, is very plenty.

The Spaniards have made some unsuccessful attempts to drive our people from the Mosquito shore, but were disappointed.

Letters from Virginia May 19, are full of

the depredations, and cruelty of the Indians which are confirmed by others dated June 6 and 8, which say that numbers of the black inhabitants had been killed and carried into captivity. From Philadelphia they gave accounts of some success in the pursuit of these inhuman wretches; but the miseries of the poor settlers continue to be deplorable. (See p. 379.)

The hon. the Commons house of assembly, of South Carolina, has voted five hundred pounds sterling to the French protestants, lately arrived in that province, and recommended by his majesty, to be distributed according to the lieutenant governor's directions, and the necessities of those people. (See p. 309.)

The Marine Society having remaining in their hands, in cash and good securities, 1622l. 2s. 9d have resolved to continue their salutary and public spirited cares, in clothing and placing out apprentices, the destitute orphans of sailors, soldiers and others, in the lowest stages of human misery, to all businesses relating to the sea, and being in hopes of further assistance for the promotion of their benevolent design.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 19. FRANCIS Moore, Esq; was married to Miss Sukey Sewell—24. Jacob Whitehead, Esq; to Miss Wheatley—30. John Longfield, Esq; to Miss Eliz. Foster—Edw. Campion, Esq; to Miss Skilbeck.

Aug. 9. Robert Lawley, Esq; to Miss Thompson—10. John Smith Buggen, Esq; to Miss Lucretia Mills—18. John Llayde, Esq; to Miss Hibbins—Josias Morley, Esq; to Miss Whaley—25. Rt. hon. Earl of Cork to the hon. Miss Courtenay.

Lately, Job Mathew, Esq; to Miss Ede—Charles Cornwall, Esq; to Miss Jenkinson—John Giffard Esq; to Miss Hyde—John Britow, Esq; to Miss Harbin—Capt. Gambier, to Miss Mompesson.

Aug. 1. Lady of Peregrine Bertie, Esq; was delivered of a son—5. Countess of Lauderdale, of a son—7. Duchess of Ancaster, of a daughter—10. Lady of Robert Burton, Esq; of a son and heir—15. Countess of Northesk, of a daughter.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

BEDFORD. Rich. Vernon, Esq; re-elected on promotion.
Cambridge. Charles Sloane Cadogan, ditto Corie Castle. John Bond, Esq; in the room of Viscount Malpas, deceased.
Norfolk. Tho. De Grey, Esq; in the room of Lord Townshend.
Dorsetshire. Col. David Graeme, in the room of the duke of Athol.
Yarmouth. Jeremiah Dylon, Esq; re-elected on promotion.

BILLS of Mortality from March 27, to July 17.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males	2626	Males	3215
Females	2443	Females	3339
5069		6554	

Whereof have died,		Within the Walls.	
Under 2 Years	2057	Within the Walls	500
Between 2 and 5	59	Witho. the walls	1440
5 and 10	23	Mid. and Surry	3339
10 and 20	277	City & Sub. West.	1285
20 and 30	533		
30 and 40	68		6564
40 and 50	622		
50 and 60	51	Weekly, Apr 3.	
60 and 70	466	10, 492	
70 and 80	302	17, 413	
80 and 90	156	24, 405	
90 and 100	11	May. 1, 405	
		8, 435	
		15, 420	
		22, 381	
		29, 409	
		June. 5, 521	
		12, 415	
		19, 407	
		26, 398	
		July. 3, 402	
		10, 409	
		17, 367	
			6564

Wheaten peck-loaf, wt. 17lb. 6 oz. 2d. 2½

B-N-K-R-P-T-S.

THO. Crispe, of Catherine Court, Merchant.
William Griffies, of Liverpool, Barber.
John Martin, of Willenhall, in Yorkshire, Merchant.
Owen Gibbs and Charles Gibbs, of Bishopsgate Street, Tobacconist.
William Deards, of Pallmall, Jeweller.
John Ellis, of Hamthwhite, in Yorkshire, Grocer.
Thomas Carder, of Rumford, Victualler.
Robert Tayler, of St. Giles's, Grocer.
Henry Cole, of Bristol, Baker.
Thomas Brownbill and Mary Syers, of Liverpoole, Brewers.
John Beavan, of Wallington, Mercer.
William Antrobus, of Northwich, Saltdealer.
James Mieres, of Loughborough, Scrivener.
Benjamin Johnsen, of Hackney, dealer.
Samual Pack, of London, Merchant.
Josiah Muspratt, of Winchester, Grocer.
Oliver Dixon, of Dudley, Healer.
William Howells, of Bristol, Watchmaker.
Thomas Cheslyn, of Coventry, Mercer.
John Fleming, of Liverpoole, Merchant.
Edward White, of Liverpoole, Merchant.
James Leyburn, of Lothbury, Merchant.
James Sims Jun. of Whitechapel road, Merchant.
Edward Houlgrave, of Liverpool, Watchmaker.
Thomas Wigglesworth and Richard Watkinson, of Leeds, Linen drapers.
John Stanford, of Liverpoole, Woollen draper.
John Maxwell, of Pool, Haberdasher.
Anthony Chapelle, of Curzon street, Bookseller.
John Stubbs, of Chester, Merchant.
Christopher Querton, of Shadwell, Mariner.
Thomas Harrison, of London, Merchant.
William Cook, of Leigh, Dealer.
John Lassels, of Little Queen street, Coachmaker.
John Hawkins, of Rotherhithe, Merchant.
James Withington, of Booden Lane, in Lancashire, Dealer.
Benjamin Wright, of Birmingham, Hard-wareman.
James Rhodes, of Leeds, Leather-dresser.
Nathanael Saunders, of Bristol, Butcher.
Robert Collis, of St. Martin's in the fields, Vintner.
Eara

Ezra Walter, of Wellbank street, builder and carver.
 John French, of Pope's head alley, Wine Merchant.
 John Pade, of Bourne, Draper.
 Harry Haden, of Warrington, Woollen Draper.
 Jonathan Sills, of Upper Moorfields, Merchant.
 William Kenrich and George Bishop, of Cow-lane,
 Druggists and partners.
 John Baptist Durand of Great St. Helen's, Merchant.
 Henry Howling, Jun, of St. Catherine's Blagut-Ra-
 ket.
 Thomas Howwell, of Bolton on the Moors, Dea-
 ler.
 Francis McNamara of Bristol, Mariner.
 Thomas Smith of Lewes, carrier.
 Anthony Ten Broeke, of Duke's Court, confectioner.
 Robert Carruthers, of Northwith, Linen Draper.
 Mary Cleaveland of Wapping street, Ship Chandler.
 Edward Cornfield, of Highbury, in Shropshire, maltster.
 Eleanor Hiltcock and Anne Stilt, of Devizes, shopkeepers.
 Benjamin Robinson, of Thames street, Slopeller.
 Thomas Hunt, of Newmarket street, Hofer.
 Joseph Daines, of Bristol, Merchant.
 Thomas Anderton, of Manchester, Book seller.
 James Brown, of Meard's building, Westminster, Dealer.
 Thomas Cooke and Joshua Cooke of Holborn, Cabinet makers and copartners.
 Edward Milles, of Old Bethlem, Surgeon and Apothecary.
 Matthew Mather, of Wellingborough, dealer in Linen and Hair seller.
 Nehemiah Champion, of Bristol, Merchant.
 Gabriel Bradley, of Stourbridge Ironmonger.
 Richard Packton, of London, Merchant.
 William Williams, of Bristol, hofer.
 Sturme Mullin, of Bewdley, Cabinet Maker.
 Robert Dickson and William Forbes, of Milk Street, merchants and partners.
 John Gembell, of Kauttesford, in Cheshire, Linen Draper.
 Benjamin Hill of Gressbrough, in Yorkshire, Cordwainer.
 John Siddall, of Bingley, in Yorkshire, Scrivener.
 William Copper, of East cheap, Merchant.
 John Tolet, of Threadneedle street, Merchant.
 John David Liegel, of London, Merchant.
 Thomas Norton, of Wakefield, Cloth Merchant.
 Isaac Abercromby, of Halifax, Shalloon Maker.
 William Smith, of Wyre Piddle, in Worcestershire, Miller.
 Charles Henry Thalbitzer, of London, Merchant.
 Thomas Mayne, of White Horse court, Lothbury, Merchant.
 David Jones, of Cook hill, Ratcliffe-Cross, Tobacco shop.
 James Lloyd Harris, of Kington, Herefordshire, Scrivener.
 William Morrow, of Bristol, Linen Draper.
 Richard Holmes, of St. Clement, Dancer, Mercer.
 George Bandler, Jun, of Bushy Cottage, Northumbria, Manufacturer of Iron and Steel.
 Peter Nichols, of Warrington, Rofer.
 Jonathan Harrison, of Mary Port, Cumberland, dealer.
 Robert Friend, of Euston Street, Carpenter.
 John Martin Willett, of London, Merchant.
 Joseph Atkinson of the Strand, Goldsmith.
 Lewis Howley, Jun, of Waver, in Warwickshire, Dealer.
 William Gordon, of Liverpool, Merchant.
 John Beck, of Newgate street, Haberdasher.
 Jerry Barry, of Truro, Innkeeper.
 John Gough, Jun, of Leicester, Woolcomber.
 William Milnes, of Lothbury, packer.
 John Bais, of Hilditch, in Leicestershire, Innkeeper.
 Robert Holloway, of St. Andrew's Holborn, Wine Merchant.
 Thomas Morrow, of Bristol, Linen Draper.
 John Whitworth, of Shoreditch, Milliner.
 Abraham Abraham, Jun, of Bedford square, Jeweller.
 Edmund Peete, of Faversham, Dealer.
 Thomas Roliter, of Gerard street, Haberdasher.
 William Nash, of Gracechurch street, Woollen Draper.
 Judges Harvey, of Wotton Bassett, Ironmonger.

John Armstrong, of Southwark, dealer and shopman.
 Thomas Scholes, of London, and John Murre, of Rochdale, warehousemen.
 Peter Dornley, of Winwick Lane, Tanner.
 Plowden Jennett, of Bellingham, Linendraper.
 Ann Finch, of Cripplegate, Linendraper.
 Anthony Gardener, of Barbican wharf, Worcestershire dealer, in salt.
 James Stephenson, of Liverpool, dropper.
 William Noose, Jun, of Long west, Cheekmonger.
 Rachael Embry, of Tewkesbury, Milliner and Hofer.
 Peter Spinks, of Southampton, Brewer.
 Lawrence Richardson and Thomas Richardson, of St. Luke's, Brewers.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Warsaw, July 4. **W**E received the news yesterday of a smart action in Lithuania, near the little town of Slonim, between prince Radzivil and the Russians. It lasted five hours; when the Russians being joined by a reinforcement from prince Dolgorucki, the Polanders were obliged to retire, which they did in good order, and without being followed. The letters vary in relation to the number slain; but a remarkable anecdote is related: The prince Radzivil, who is newly married, and a sister of the prince, both of whom are possessed of youth and beauty, fought on horseback in this action with sabres, and encouraged the soldiery both by example and by words.

The prince Radzivil is since arrived at Breslau, with a great retinue, where she is treated with all the distinction due to her birth and sex, though his Prussian majesty does not approve of the measures pursued by her Husband.

They write from Warsaw, that count de Keiserling, and prince de Repnin, had lately a public audience of the primates in the presence of several of the Magistrates. On which opportunity, an Instrument, written on parchment in the Latin and Russian languages, was produced, with the seal of the republic affixed thereto, giving the empress of Russia, and her successors, the title of emperor or empress of all the Russias; on consideration of which, the czarina is to give it in writing, under her own hand, that she nor any of her successors, ever shall lay claim to any part of any provinces belonging to Poland, which may be included, comprehended, or contained under the said title; but that they shall reciprocally keep possession of all the provinces, as was stipulated in the Treaty of peace concluded between the Russians and Poles in the year 1683. These writings are to be interchanged, when the empress arrives at Mittau.

An instrument of the same sort has been drawn up, giving the title of king of Prussia to that prince, he giving it under his hand in writing, that he the said Monarch, laid, or he, or any of his Successors, ever shall lay any pretensions to any part of Polish territory which

which had been delivered to the diet by the Prussian ambassador, the prince de Carolath.

The prince primate, in the name of the senate and prince Czartorinsky, marshal of the diet of Poland, have sent congratulatory letters to the duke Ernest John de Biron of Courland, acquainting him, that the republic had acknowledged his right to the duchies of Courland and Semigallia.

Warsaw, July 28. Count Mercy d'Argenteau, ambassador from the court of Vienna, with the resident, and also the resident of Spain, left this city yesterday, after having taken leave of the primate the day before.

Some letters from Warsaw of 28th ult, say, that prince Radzivil, with his forces, had passed the district of Mobylow, and taken the rout for Chocksim; whilst other letters say, that a courier was arrived at Grodno; from the Russian general prince Dolgorucki, with an account, that he had come up with the troops of prince Radzivil, between Lubies and Jenua, where he had made most of the way-woode's army prisoners, with 26 pieces of cannon, and 20 waggons laden with effects.

Whatever may be in this, the Antirussian party in Poland have not yet, it seems, lost all courage; for several of the dietines, instead of choosing nuncios (i. e. representatives) for the diet of election, have broke up in confusion, attended with some slaughter; and the nobles (i. e. all the freeholders) threaten, that they will appear personally at the diet of election as usual; so that their election must either cause a great deal of bloodshed, or they must submit to a sovereign put upon them by their neighbours: The common fate of all elective monarchies.

July the 8th the empress of Russia set out on a progress as far as Riga, from whence she went and paid a visit to the duke of Courland, at Mittaw; and by many it was supposed that she designed to have been present incog. at the election of a king of Poland; but a disturbance at Petersburg made her return sooner than was expected; of which we have had two very different accounts, as follows:

Hamburg, Aug. 1. A new scene of horror in Russia has furnished occasion to many reflections, which prudence obliges me to pass over in silence, until the circumstances and causes of this strange event are laid amply before the public. The event is reported as follows: one Mierenhoff, a lieutenant in the regiment of Smolensko, came with a detachment of about 30 men, by night, the 15th of last month, to the fortress of Stuttaburg, where the young Prince Ivan, or John, was removed some time ago by order of the Empress, from the place of confinement that has long been allotted to his unfortunate family. The lieutenant presented to the governor of the fortress, a forged order from the Empress, to the following purpose: "That her ma-

jesty had formed the resolution of resigning the Imperial Crown of Russia, and of putting it on the head of Prince Ivan, whom, in consequence, she was obliged to acknowledge as the lawful heir and sovereign of Russia, and that she therefore commanded the governor to set the prince at liberty." The governor, looking upon this declaration as an imposture, refused to comply with it, shut the gates upon Mierenhoff, and ordered his men to arms. Mierenhoff, on the other hand, seemed to make preparations for forcing the governor to a compliance; upon which the latter entered the apartment of the young Prince, whom he murdered in his bed. The first blow was but slight, and only served to awaken the unfortunate Prince, who struggled some time for his life, and even broke the governor's sword in the scuffle; but assistance was called for, and another assassin appeared, who finished the horrid work. When the unhappy Ivan had expired, the governor opened the gates of the fortress, and exposed the dead body, stabbed in above ten places, to the view of Mierenhoff and his company, and said, in a taunting and insolent manner, "There is your Emperor; let him now head you; he will undoubtedly, make a fine figure on the Imperial Throne." Mierenhoff took off his fish, and gave himself up tamely prisoner to the Governor, saying, "That, since his master was dead it was in vain to make any farther resistance!" This unhappy prince was about 2, years old. He was the eldest son of Anthony Urlic, second brother to the reigning Duke of Brunswick, and of Anne daughter of Charles Leopold, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and grand-daughter of Czar Peter the Great. He was a Prince of great spirit, nor had the hardships of a perpetual state of confinement extinguished that vigour of mind, and those happy talents, which so eminently characterize the illustrious House of Brunswick.

In opposition to this the following narrative of what has lately passed at Petersburg, has been made public at the Hague.

Several gazettes, as well foreign as those printed in this country, having mentioned, without proper foundation, some proceedings which lately happened in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg, and added, that there was a great ferment in the empire of Russia, it is thought proper to disabuse the public, by relating to them the fact as it happened on the 16th of last month, N. S. There was in the fortress of Schisselbourg a young officer, a man little known, but overwhelmed with debts, and who apparently thought to make his fortune by a rash attempt. He conceived, therefore, the project, an impracticable one, as the event has made appear, to let at liberty a certain prisoner, who was confined there, under the guard of two other officers of trust, who had

had the custody of him, not only for reasons of state, but because his mind had been disordered for some time past. The success did not answer to the attempt of the officer; who having declared he had an order from the empress to set the prisoner at large, and demanding the assistance of his company, the troop finding by the resistance made by those to whom the prisoner was intrusted, that the order from the Empress was suspected and instead of sustaining so audacious an enterprise, abandoned him; and the officer was put under arrest. By the papers which were found on him, and by other informations, it appeared that the attempt did not proceed from any conspiracy, but solely from the temerity of the officer. The result of this whole affair hath not occasioned the least alteration at St. Petersburg. And a strong collateral proof that little was to be dreaded from it is that, after the Empress had been informed of the state of affairs from the report of her ministers, she continued her journey with the same tranquillity, and a greater readiness than she did before.

Letters from Riga advise, that the Empress set out the 26th ult. from thence, on her return to Petersburg: She ordered lieutenant-General Orlov to portraiture to the magistrates of that city, to be placed up in the Stadthouse.

N. B. The above narrative does not tell us, the Prince Ivan is still alive.

To these accounts we shall add; by some letters from Petersburg we have been informed, that several tumults and commotions have been occasioned in that city, by the rumour of a marriage being intended between Major Orloff, of the life-guards, and a person of the highest rank in the empire. This rumour was grounded upon some odd appearances; but it has now given place to another which only changes the person, and supposes that a firm union between two northern crowns, of which one is yet vacant, will be soon formed by the tender bonds of wedlock. The progress of a splendid court through certain northern provinces, is said to be performed with a view to this important event; that court thinks it expedient, no doubt, to strengthen its interests on all sides, and thus to prepare itself, as well as it is possible, against the instability of human things.

Berlin, July 21. On the 18th instant was performed at Charlottenburg, the ceremony of betrothing between Prince Frederick William, presumptive heir of the throne of Prussia, and the Princess Elizabeth Christina

Ulrica of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, in presence of the king and all the royal family of Prussia, the princes and princesses of Brunswick, the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the ministers of state, foreign ministers, &c. After the solemnity, the court dined in public, during which the gardens of Charlottenburg were superbly illuminated, and the night terminated with a ball. The public rejoicings continued for three or four days.

Ratisbon, July 26. The catholic ministers continue to hold their assemblies relative to the affairs of the bishoprick of Osnabrug. It is said, that the regency of Hanover is not disposed to consent that a minister of the Romish communion should be charged with the suffrage of that bishoprick during the minority of the bishop. In the interim, the chapter of Osnabrug have addressed themselves directly to the emperor, beseeching him to endeavour to engage, by his good offices, the king of England to maintain the rights of the chapter, and to prevent the effects of the innovations which have been already made, and of those which may still take place in the sequel.

Copenhagen, August 3. Advice is received here, that out of the five gentlemen whom the king of Denmark sent into Egypt, Arabia, &c. to collect antique manuscripts and other curiosities, and to make new discoveries, two professors, the limner, and a Danish servant, died on their journey from Mecha; the physician Cramer, and engineer Niebuhr, were only alive, who arrived on the 10th of January last at Bombay in the East-Indies, from whence they designed to set out soon for Europe.

Naples, July 24. From the beginning of the epidemical distemper, to the last day of June, it is computed that 571,000 persons have died in this kingdom: The number of deaths in this capital doth not now exceed 100 a day; but far from ceasing in other cities, that distemper rages every hour with greater violence. However, we have had a good omen; for the body of St. James de la Marche, our protector, having been exposed, the blood issued out of one of his sides. We no longer bury any bodies in churches, because of the stench which exhales from a too great number of dead bodies; but all who die now are interred in the church-yards and burial-grounds. The mortality is extraordinary great at Foggia: Don Louis Petroni, president of the tribunal of that city, among other persons of condition, died in the flower of his age.

Many ingenious pieces, in prose and verse, several mathematical questions and solutions, and letters recommending extracts, &c. are received and will be made a proper use of. The Versos on the arrival of the Queen, which P. W. would have inserted from the news-papers and magazines, was first published from the original manuscript in the London Magazine, whence it has been pilfered, and adopted as an original sent to themselves!